Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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IN DUE FORM

Fifteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria Opened.

William Court Gully Elected Speaker for a Third Term.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The opening of the initial session of the fifteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria occurred at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It was a formal affair and of little public interest. A small crowd assembled to see the beef eaters, who carried out the usual search for possible conspirators in the vaults beneath the Houses of Parliament, with the customary ceremonial and with the customary result. There was likewise the usual competition of zealous members of Parliament to be first on the scene, and Mr. J. C. MacDona, Conservative, member for the Rotherhithe division of Southwark, easily secured the choice of seats, arriving in the House at midnight.

Although the only business before the House was the election of a Speaker, the attendance of members was good, in spite of the absence of the Irish members. Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the House and first lord of the treasury, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, arrived promptly at 2 o'clock, and were cordially welcomed by their supporters. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leaders in the House, were similarly greeted from the opposition benches.

General Sir Michael Biddulph, the gentleman usher of the black rod, appeared a few minutes later and summoned the members to the upper House to hear the reading of the queen's commission directing the election of a Speaker. This did not occupy any length of time, as there was no opposition to the re-election of Mr. William Court Gully for a third term. Congratulatory speeches followed.

Tuesday and Wednesday will be mainly devoted to swearing in members. The real work of the session will begin Thursday, with the reading of the queen's speech and the debates on the reply to the address from the throne in both houses. The House of Commons eventually adjourned until tomorrow.

Only a handful of peers attended the House of Lords, the dusky surroundings of which, however, were brightened by the presence of a number of ladies. The lord chancellor, the Earl of Halsbury, promptly despatched the Black Rod to summon the Commons. On their arrival the royal commission was read and the lord chancellor directed the Commons to return to the House and elect a Speaker. When this brief ceremony was over the House of Lords suspended business.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Queenstown, Dec. 2, Waesland, from Philadelphia.
Antwerp, Dec. 2, Westernland, from New York.
New York, Dec. 3, Potsdam, from Rotterdam.
New York, Dec. 3, Weimar, from Bremen.
New York, Dec. 3, Ohio, from Hull.
New York, Dec. 3, Manhanset, from Dundee.
Boston, Dec. 3, Kansas, from Liverpool.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders to Officers Issued and Movements of Vessels Reported.

[Special despatch to the News.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following orders were issued by the Navy Department today:

Ensign J. A. Hand, jr., ordered to duty as watch and division officer on the Philadelphia.

Assistant Paymaster P. G. Kennard, ordered to duty as paymaster at Havana, Cuba.

Naval Cadet W. K. Wortman, ordered to the Kearsarge.

The following movements of vessels were reported to the Navy Department today:

Cruiser Ranger, arrived at Lapaz.

Tug Leyden and torpedo boat Craven, sailed from Newport for Portsmouth, N. H.

Collier Hannibal, arrived at Lambert's Point.

Gunboat Wilmington, arrived at Port Said.

Supply ship Zafiro, sailed from Hong Kong for Cavite.

Training ship Topeka arrived at Leghorn.

Tug Potomac, sailed from Port Royal for Nipe.

Torpedo boat Foote, sailed from New York for Newport.

Gunboat Alava, arrived at Cavite.

Gunboat Vicksburg, arrived at Naples.

Supply ship Celtic, sailed from Cavite for Sydney.

Supply ship Sciudia, sailed from Cavite from Hong Kong.

The Manila has left Cavite with 20 marines to occupy Sabig and Olongapo.

The Celtic will occupy Iloilo.

The Culgoa will be station ship at Cavite.

The Potomac, towing coal barge Nina, has destroyed a derelict and returned to the Brooklyn navy yard.

Monitor Monadnock will dock at Hong Kong instead of proceeding to Shanghai.

HASTINGS.

RESTORATION IN PROGRESS.

Officers and Marines from the Yosemite Reach Cavite.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following cable message has been received at the Navy Department from Admiral Remey, dated Cavite, December 2:

"Detachment marines and some Yosemite's officers arrived by Lava: left Guam November 26. Restoration work there progressing favorably."

A Dukedom for Lord Roberts.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Manchester Guardian todays say it understands that Queen Victoria has decided to confer a dukedom on Lord Roberts and that Parliament will be asked to vote to give him £100,000.

A Manion Pension.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Original, widow's, etc.—Harriet E. Billings, Manton.

Our store will be open every evening until after the holidays.

Kazanjian & Co.,
140, 142 & 144 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Second Edition.

LAW MAKERS MEET.

Second Session of the Fifty-Sixth Congress.

President's Message Received and Read in Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The opening of Congress today drew great crowds to the Capitol, intent on witnessing those interesting scenes marking the inauguration of the legislative work of the government. June 7 last the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress adjourned, and the second session begun today with many momentous questions awaiting the attention of the national law makers.

Above the marble colonnade, fronting the dome, the Stars and Stripes floated lazily and on either side flags were run up at noon to indicate that the respective houses were in session.

Early in the day the tide of travel turned down Pennsylvania avenue toward the Capitol, filling the broad walks leading to the marble terrace, which by 11 o'clock presented a scene of busy activity. On the eastern plaza front there was the same scene of activity, long lines of carriages swinging up to the wings, bringing Senators, members, public officials and interested observers, while the many lines of cars contributed their quota of the interested public.

Inside the building the crowd moved at will from one wing to the other, viewing the improvements made during the recess and the new corridors formerly occupied by the Congressional Library, and securing advantageous seats in the galleries from which to view the coming of the Senators and members. All the public galleries were open, so that every one had an equal chance. By 11 o'clock there were signs of an overflow at the doors leading to the galleries. It was evident that the ladies took great interest in the proceedings, for they were present in full force, one delegation of girl students numbering over 50.

There were conferences among Senators as to the program for the week, and for so early in the session unusual activity was displayed by members on both sides of the Capitol.

Speaker Henderson arrived at his private office about 11:15 and soon was surrounded by members discussing the program of business. On the Senate side there was less evidence of activity and the crowds were rather slow in invading the galleries. The president pro tem, Mr. Frye, was at his office early, conferring with Senators, and by 11:30 the floor of the Senate began to show signs of the activity preceding actual business.

VACANT SEATS IN THE SENATE.

Death of Messrs. Gear and Davis Fittingly Recalled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—When the Senate convened today at the opening of the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress it was within the shadow of the death of two of its most distinguished members. Indeed, so recent was the demise of one of these that the seats of those Senators who constituted the funeral party were vacant at the beginning of the session.

Aside from the sadness caused by the passing away of dear friends, personal as well as official, the opening of the session was notably brilliant. As the Senators assembled today political greetings were exchanged as well as the warm hand-clasps of personal friendship. A notable meeting on the floor just before the session opened was that between Mr. Hanna of Ohio and Mr. Jones of Arkansas, the chairmen respectively of the Republican and Democratic national campaign committees. Surrounded by many of their colleagues, they exchanged cordial greetings and laughed and chatted for several minutes.

When the gavel of President Pro Tem Frye fell at 12 o'clock the buzz of conversation in the packed galleries ceased and the Senators rose to their feet. The venerable blind chaplain, Milburn, invoked the divine blessing upon the session just opened and in touching language referred to the death of Senator Gear and of Senator Davis and paid a fitting tribute to their long and distinguished services to the country.

The call of the roll disclosed the presence of 61 Senators and the Senate then proceeded to routine business.

Mr. Proctor of Vermont presented the credentials of William B. Dillingham, who had been elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Justin S. Morrill. When the credentials had been read Mr. Dillingham was escorted to the desk, where the oath of office was administered by President Pro Tem Frye.

Senator Gear's successor, former Representative Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa, was present but his credentials were withheld until the official announcement of Senator Gear's death.

On motion of Mr. Platt of Connecticut the Senate directed the secretary to inform the House that it was ready to proceed to business.

A resolution by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, that a committee of two Senators be appointed to join a similar committee of the House, to inform the President that Congress was in session and ready to receive any communication he might have to make, was adopted. The chair appointed Senators Hoar and Cockrell as the committee on the part of the Senate.

After the adoption of the usual resolution, offered by Mr. Allison that the usual hour of meeting of the senate be 12 o'clock noon each day, the senate on motion of Mr. Hale took a recess of 40 minutes to await the report of the committee appointed to wait on the President.

At 12:15 p. m. the Senate took a recess for half an hour, and at 12:55 took a further recess until 1:15.

The Senate reassembled at 1:45 and a few minutes later Major Pruden, one of the President's secretaries, appeared with the President's message. Secretary Bennett of the Senate at once began the reading of the document. (The message appears elsewhere in this issue).

FLOWERS FOR REPUBLICANS.

Many New Representatives Sworn in in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Hall of Representatives presented a brilliant spectacle when Speaker Henderson rapped the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress to order at noon today. Flowers adorned the desks of half the members and gave the vast hall more the appearance of a garden than a legislative assembly.

By 11 o'clock the public galleries had begun to fill up. On the floor the members drifted in, exchanging greetings and displaying the utmost good-nature, while the page boys were scurrying up and down the aisles, their arms laden with flowers for favored members. The great proportion of the flowers were on the Republican side, and one could mark the geographical limits of the victorious parties in the recent campaign by the flowered arena.

Shortly before noon the executive and diplomatic galleries were thrown open and soon were filled with distinguished diplomats and visitors holding cards from the President or members of the cabinet. As the hands of the clock opposite the Speaker's desk pointed to noon, the speaker entered the hall from the rear lobby and ascended the rostrum, and with a stroke of his gavel called the House to order. The members arose in their places and stood reverently with bowed heads while the blind chaplain lifted up his voice in prayer.

As soon as the prayer had been concluded the Speaker directed the clerk to call the roll. Just before the call was completed a message was received from the Senate announcing that a committee had been appointed to join a similar committee from the House, to notify the President that the two houses were ready to receive any communication he might make to them.

The Speaker announced that 275 members had responded to their names—a quorum—and that the House was ready for business.

The following members-elect then appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of allegiance: Albert D. Shaw, who succeeds the late Representative Chickering of New York; Allen F. McDermott, who succeeds the late Representative Daly of New Jersey; L. H. Ball, who succeeds the late Representative Hoffecker of Delaware; Edward de V. Morrell, who succeeds the late Representative Harmer of Pennsylvania; William Richardson, who succeeds General Joe Wheeler of Alabama; W. H. Jackson, who succeeds Governor Smith of Maryland; Samuel D. Woods, who succeeds Representative Devries of California.

Mr. Bailey of Texas questioned the form of the resignation of Mr. Dalliver, saying he doubted the right of a member to resign at a future fixed date. He said he would not raise the point formally, but merely called attention to it so that in future it could not be used as a precedent.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Payne of New York, Grosvenor of Ohio and Richardson of Tennessee to join the committee of the Senate to notify the President that Congress was ready to receive any communication from him. The House then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

FIRST BILL INTRODUCED.

Makes a New Apportionment in the House Under the Recent Census.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The first bill of the session introduced in the House was by Representative Crumpacker of Indiana, "making an apportionment of Representatives in Congress under the Eleventh census." It provides an increase of membership from 357 to 365. The following states gain in representation: Arkansas 1, Colorado 1, California 1, Connecticut 1, Florida 1, Illinois 2, Massachusetts 1, Minnesota 2, Missouri 1, New Jersey 2, New York 3, North Dakota 1, Pennsylvania 2, Texas 2, Washington 1, West Virginia 1. The following states lose: Kansas 1, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 3, Nebraska 2, North Carolina 4, South Carolina 3, Virginia 1.

DESERVES AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

Kruger Resolution Introduced by Congressman Fitzgerald.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A resolution in behalf of ex-President Kruger was introduced in the House today by Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts. It recites:

"Whereas, the heroic struggle made by the Boer republics to maintain their existence has excited the sympathy of the whole world, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the efforts of Paul Kruger to obtain the assistance of the civilized nations of the world in securing peace and proper terms of settlement between Great Britain and the Boer republics are deserving of the praise and sympathy of the American people."

NOT A CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.

Judge Collins of Minnesota Declines an Appointment.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A special to the Times-Herald from Minneapolis says Loren W. Collins, associate justice of the state supreme court, has declined the appointment as United States Senator to succeed the late Cushman K. Davis, which was offered him by Governor Lind. It is further stated on good authority that Judge Collins will not be a candidate for the place when the legislature meets.

Price of California Wines Advanced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The price of California wines has advanced four cents a gallon. Aside from the short supply, the principal reason for this increase is stated to be the fact that the California Wine Association and certain dealers have reached an amicable business understanding.

IN COLD BLOOD.

Governor of Shansi Himself Kills His Victims.

Catholic and Chinese Priests and Sisters Among Them.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—A special despatch from China to the Cologne Volks Zeitung reports a fearful mission slaughter in the province of Shansi. The first victims, the despatch says, were a Catholic bishop and his coadjutor and four European priests, Franciscans, Italian and French. The governor invited them to his house, pretending to give them better protection, but when they arrived their hands were tied. Then the governor himself pointarded them all.

Next the governor went to the bishop's residence with a number of soldiers and seized six Marseilles Sisters. He promised them money and distinguished husbands if they renounced Christianity, which they unanimously rejected. Thereupon the governor pointarded them and also a number of Chinese priests, 30 Chinese Sisters and 200 orphans, from three to 16 years of age.

Fifteen Seminists, who had hidden themselves in a cistern, were, the despatch adds, tied to stakes and forced to drink the blood of the first victims. They were then killed.

A Chinese priest and two Christians who attempted to escape were caught and put in a small hut, where they were burned.

The massacres in the province of Shansi began in June last and seem to have continued at intervals ever since.

BY ORDER OF THE CZAR.

Russians Handing Over the Shan Hai Kuan Railroad to the Germans.

TIEN TSIN, Sunday, Dec. 2.—It is by the imperative order of the czar that the Russians are handing over the Shan Hai Kuan railroad to the Germans. The necessary documents were signed this morning.

FRENCH TROOPS TO THE RESCUE.

Four Companies of Germans Seriously Menaced Near Pao Ting Fu.

TIEN TSIN, Dec. 3.—Four companies of German troops are reported to be seriously menaced 35 miles west of Pao Ting Fu. Eight companies of French troops, with three days' rations, have left to go to their relief.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Gunpowder Magazine in China Explodes and Kills 300 Persons.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 3.—Steamer Energia brings details of the terrible powder explosion at Hukin, China, which killed more than 300 persons last month. During a violent thunderstorm lightning struck a gunpowder magazine containing 500,000 caddies, which exploded. The result was to utterly obliterate the small valley where the magazine was located. Throughout the district were found heaps of mangled and twisted bodies. The rescuing of the bodies was carried on for a week by Chinese soldiers, 100 being recovered the first day.

A high Chinese official reports at Shanghai that while with the Chinese court at Ta Tung Fu he neither saw nor heard of the heir apparent, Pu Chun, Prince Tuan's youngest son. The official was convinced that he was slain or died during the flight from Pekin. He says this belief is strengthened by the unexpected suicide of the heir's chief preceptors, two dukes, who were responsible with their lives for his safety.

OSCAR WILDE'S FUNERAL.

Only a Few Friends, Mostly Literary Men Present.

PARIS, Dec. 3. Funeral services over the body of Oscar Wilde were held this morning in the Church of St. Germain Des Pres, one of the oldest in Paris. The ceremonies were of the most modest character, and only a few friends, mostly literary personages, attended. The body was removed from the hotel where the deceased had lived recently, followed by five carriages. The cortege proceeded to the church, where the casket, covered with flowers, was placed before the chancel of St. Joseph, behind the main altar. Mass was celebrated and absolution was given. Wilde having embraced the Catholic faith three weeks ago. The interment occurred in the cemetery de Bagneux on the outskirts of Paris. The Marquis of Queensberry acted as chief mourner.

Dividend for a Defunct New Hampshire Bank.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 3.—The receivers of the New Hampshire Trust Company of this city announce a dividend of five per cent in the savings department. A dividend of five per cent will be paid on the series R. bonds of the company January 1. The bank failed about seven years ago with liabilities of $1,159,000 and assets of $270,000.

Harbor of Refuge at the Mouth of the Nome River.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 3.—General Randall is building a harbor of refuge at the mouth of Nome river by constructing a long and substantial breakwater.

COMMERFORD,
TAILOR,
218 THAMES ST.

Egyptian Deities
—AND—
Nestor Cigarettes.

Waldorf-Astoria Imported Cigars.

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LOCAL STOCKS.

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Allow Interest on All Deposits.

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STOCK BROKERS.

SWORE ALLEGIANCE.

Twenty-Two Hundred Natives of Vigan Took the Oath.

MANILA, Dec. 3.—Sunday in Vigan was a great day for the American cause. Twenty-two hundred natives of the region, nearly all fighting rebels, crowded the church and took the oath of allegiance to the United States, the oath being administered by the priest. All but 500 of those sworn were bolomen. The number included the 1,200 bolomen who had previously surrendered. The proceedings at the church occupied the entire day, and included an address by General Young and an exhortation by the priest.

Scarcely any rebels remain in the vicinity of Santa Maria. General Young attributes this fact to three causes—the reelection of President McKinley, the arrival of a stronger body of troops, and the especially rigid enforcement of war measures and the deportation of prisoners to Manila. He reports that it is necessary to occupy all the barriers in order to protect the native from the vengeance of Tagalog raiders.

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN TO RETIRE.

Father Muldoon Likely to be Made Coadjutor Bishop.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The Tribune says: Most Rev. Patrick A. Feehan, archbishop of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago since September 10, 1880, will retire from the active management of his office with the close of the present year. Early in January a coadjutor bishop, with the right of succession, will be consecrated and will relieve the present incumbent of the burden of his ecclesiastical duties. It is accepted as true that Rev. Father P. J. Muldoon is the priest upon whom the new honor will be bestowed.

Archbishop Feehan is 71 years old, and while in good health, considering his age, is not able alone to conduct the business affairs of the large archdiocese under his care. In recognition of this condition Rev. Father Alex McGavick was made auxiliary bishop, with out the right of succession. Ill health impaired the new prelate's usefulness and finding that satisfactory relief was not in sight he resigned last May and his resignation was accepted by the pope.

It was then decided to appoint a coadjutor bishop. The selection was made. The appointment is in the hands of Archbishop Feehan now. Father Muldoon, the credited appointee, will return from Europe about December 20 and after that the new coadjutor will be consecrated. The date will lie between January 1 and 15. Andrew J. Ryan, counsel for the archdiocese, last night declined to state whether the generally accepted belief that Father Muldoon has been appointed coadjutor bishop is true.

Resignation of a Chicago Pastor.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Rev. F. A. Noble, pastor of the Union Park Congregational Church, resigned his pulpit last night, after a ministry of nearly 22 years. The resignation, which was written in Salt Lake City, where Dr. Noble is spending the winter, is to take effect as soon as the church shall accept it. For a year or more Dr. Noble has not been in good health. Dr. Noble was for two years editor of the Advance.

Our Raglan

As it is constructed is perhaps the most distinguished looking and comfortable overgarment that a man can wear.

The Lines are graceful and artistic.

There is an agreeable roominess about this coat that makes the wearing of it a real comfort, and banishes the prejudice that some men have against long coats, because they interfere with rapid walking. You can walk as fast and as far as you like when you wear one of our Raglans.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,
208 THAMES ST. 208

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

Appetite and Strength of the Czar Both Increasing.

LIVADIA, Dec. 3.—The bulletin regarding the condition of Emperor Nicholas issued today is as follows:

"The czar passed a very good day yesterday and had a very good night. Last evening his temperature was 97.9 and his pulse 72. This morning his condition is very satisfactory. His appetite and strength are increasing. His temperature this morning is 97.3 and his pulse 68."

FOR HIS SIXTH TERM.

Festivities of the Inauguration of President Diaz of Mexico.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A special to the Tribune from Mexico City says: The festivities connected with the sixth inauguration of President Diaz as president of the republic of Mexico culminated Saturday night in a grand ball. The diplomatic corps and the American colony were out in full force.

High mass was celebrated in the cathedral and all the churches Sunday, with special prayers for the health and continued happiness of the President, and in the evening from Chapultepec to the national palace the streets were ablaze with illuminations and thronged with people.

Both Feet Frozen.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 3.—James O'Brien of Boston was found on Granite street with both feet frozen Sunday. It is believed they will have to be amputated.

Blown Off the Grand Banks.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 3.—Tern schooner Annie May, 16 days out from New York, arrived this morning. The captain reports that he was off Halifax harbor last Saturday, and was blown out beyond the Grand banks of Newfoundland.

Powell's Cough Syrup,
For Coughs and Colds.
PREPARED BY
FRANK L. POWELL,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STREETS.

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.,
Importers and Manufacturers
—OF—
Fine Furniture.

Upholstering In all Its Branches.

91 John St.

This Morning's News.

PROTOCOLS, NOT TREATIES.

Nature of the Agreements with Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Secretary Hay's negotiation of preliminary protocols with Nicaragua and Costa Rica was a matter of earnest discussion in diplomatic and Congressional circles today. It had been announced that the Secretary had signed treaties, instead of protocols, with the representatives of the two Central American governments. Diplomats whose governments have interests in Nicaragua and Costa Rica were very much interested, and made prompt inquiries. They were assured that no formal conventions had been entered into.

Arrangements thus made with Nicaragua and Costa Rica are of a purely preliminary character, and on the part of the Central American governments guarantee the United States the right to construct a canal in case of legislation by Congress. There is no declaration respecting compensation, and it is stated emphatically that the agreements are only to facilitate the building of the waterway and insuring the acquisition of the necessary construction rights by the United States upon the most advantageous terms.

"It is manifestly impossible," said a high official who discussed the matter today, "for the executive to make treaties setting forth the compensations that will be given to Nicaragua and Costa Rica when Congress alone can determine what their character shall be."

The special concern of diplomats here arose from the fact that the report announcing the signing of the treaties asserted that the conventions contained provisions by which the Central American republics agreed to renounce treaties existing between them and foreign governments which interfered with the exclusive construction of the canal by the United States. No such provision is contained in the agreements, but both Costa Rica and Nicaragua have assured the State Department that they will renounce the treaties which conflict with the concessions to be made to this government. Nicaragua has already renounced her treaty with Great Britain, and is preparing to take similar action in the case of French and other conventions.

It is believed that Secretary Hay has been given to understand that, notwithstanding the provisions contained in the constitutions of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, prohibiting the alienation of land, the cession of sufficient territory can be arranged so that, once the canal is authorized, the work of construction can begin without delay. To commence such a vast work many preparations will have to be made, and while these are under way all matters requiring diplomatic attention can be settled.

CHINESE ORGANIZING.

Militia Forces Being Formed in All Parts of the Country.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A despatch from Pekin to the Morning Post says:

"Count von Waldersee expresses some solicitude concerning expeditions into the surrounding country, but he believes that they are necessary and salutary. Most of the British officers approve them.

"Sir Robert Hart, in the course of conversation, said he considered the resentment against foreigners to be partly just, and the outgrowth of the last 60 years of treaty relations. He seemed to think the settlement would be a difficult problem.

"Chinese militia forces are being formed everywhere, and, even if the importation of foreign arms is prohibited, a supply will be easily obtainable from Chinese arsenals.

"A body of 100 American cavalrymen is escorting some Chinese officials to Tien Tsin."

"Chang Chih Tung has received a despatch from Sian Fu," says a Shanghai despatch of the Standard, "directing him to stop the forwarding of further supplies to the province of Shensi. It is rumored that Emperor Kwang Su will return to Pekin immediately, and that the empress dowager will follow, if the reception given him is satisfactory."

A despatch from Shanghai to the Times reports that it is believed in well informed circles that the Chinese court is anxious to return to Pekin, but that such a course would not be agreeable to Li Hung Chang, who hopes to gain an advantage from dissensions among the powers.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the Daily Mail says Prince Ukhtomsky, now in Pekin, was commissioned to negotiate with Li Hung Chang for the transfer of the control of the Shanhaikwan railroad to Russia.

Protests and requests have been forwarded to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee by the representatives of the powers urging the prevention of the removal of astronomical instruments from the observatory at Pekin. "Most of the principal instruments have been prepared for shipment and labelled for Berlin or for Paris. The Chinese themselves do not protest, because, as members of Li Hung Chang's staff put it, their objections would be useless, as whatever they say or do in the way of protests only elicits uncivil treatment.

"The observatory is universally recognized as one of the most interesting sights in Pekin. Most of the instruments now out of place are over 170 years old. Many of them are magnificent, and, although not of modern type, can still be used for the purposes of astronomical observation.

"The number of Chinese returning has been considerably augmented during the last few days. Apparently they are friendly.

"The provost marshals of the various nations are being daily informed as to the whereabouts of returning Boxers, but only those are arrested against whom there is conclusive evidence of having killed native Christians.

"The first locomotive to run since the siege of the legations ran yesterday from Tien Tsin to Pekin. The line will not be opened, however, for general use until about December 15.

KRUGER NOT WANTED.

Emperor William Will Not Receive Him and He Will Not Go to Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Former President Kruger of the Transvaal will not visit Berlin, owing to the receipt of an official intimation that Emperor William regrets that, in consequence of previous arrangements, he will be unable to receive him. Mr. Kruger will, therefore, proceed direct from Cologne to Holland. He telegraphed to this effect this afternoon. The emperor's intimation was conveyed to Mr. Kruger by the German envoy at Luxembourg, who arrived at Cologne today.

The Cologne Gazette, in an inspired communique, says: "Mr. Kruger's visit is not agreeable to Germany, his aim being to obtain intervention in South Africa. It would be a grave political mistake, it would be even a great crime, to allow him to entertain even a spark of hope that Germany will render him any practical support."

This declaration is accompanied with reproaches, Mr. Kruger being charged with "having encouraged a useless guerrilla warfare, and having disregarded Germany's advice, when he might still have followed it." The press generally strikes the same note.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.

NEW YORK DIVES CLOSED.

Owners Take Fright and Are Disposed to Lie Low.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The committee of 15 appointed by Charles S. Smith will meet tomorrow for organization. Headquarters will be selected, and various sub-committees appointed to take up the vice crusade in earnest.

It was rumored tonight that the Parkhurst society will be asked to aid the committee. In that event ex-Police Commissioner Moss may be asked to act as counsel to the committee.

Not in the recollections of the oldest resident of the "red light" district has that section been so cleared of its dens of vicious characters as it was tonight. When the Tammany vice committee reported Friday that there was no vice in the district the members labored under a misapprehension. The houses had shutters closed, but the basement entrances were still open. The owners took fright, however, last night, and fled. They had read that Captain Titus was coming.

The fight between Captain Titus and the dive-keeping element has now become a waiting game. The dive keepers believe that the reform wave will soon be over, and therefore intend to keep their shutters closed until they "get the tip" to resume business. Committees of citizens in the districts will be appointed to keep a sharp watch for the return of the dive keepers. The women in the district will also organize to that end.

Tomorrow Captain Titus will appear in the Tombs district court as a witness for landlords who claim they have been unable to drive objectionable tenants from their premises. Titus and his policemen will give the necessary evidence, so that the landlords can have no excuse.

Rev. M. Paddock, who is a member of the committee of 15, has arranged for the meeting to be held at the Pro-Cathedral Wednesday, when Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church and R. Fulton Cutting will deliver addresses on "Civil Righteousness."

The Central Labor Union today adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with the anti-vice crusade and hoping that the movement would succeed in driving glaring evils out of the city.

COLOMBIAN REBELS ACTIVE.

Plan to Concentrate the Insurgent Forces Against Colon.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 2.—Advices brought from Colon by Royal Mail steamer Don indicate the continuance of rebel activity in all quarters of Colombia. Last Wednesday a strong force of insurgents captured the town of Chagres, 15 miles from Colon. Eight hundred government troops were sent immediately to relieve the town, and sharp fighting followed. The government forces lost heavily, but the rebels were compelled to retire.

Before the Don left news had reached Colon that the insurgents were attacking Sabanilla, and that government reinforcements had been ordered there. It was believed at Colon that the insurgents had changed their plan, and would concentrate against Colon, instead of Panama, owing to the strict precautions taken by the government at the latter city. Martial law was being strictly enforced in Colon, and a large number of people had been imprisoned under suspicion.

United States gunboat Bancroft and British second-class cruiser Intrepid were at Colon Friday, when the Don left.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

Congressman Albert D. Shaw, past commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, addressed two largely attended gatherings in Central Falls yesterday afternoon and last evening. He came to Pawtucket on invitation of General Secretary Stratton of the Young Men's Christian Association to address the second meeting in the Sunday afternoon series. A reception was to have been tendered Colonel Shaw at the residence of former Mayor Charles P. Moies Saturday evening and invitations had been extended to many dignitaries in Grand Army circles to attend. At the last moment a telegram was received from Colonel Shaw to the effect that he would be unable to arrive until yesterday morning. The Grand Army members gathered at the residence of Mr. Moies, however, and while the absence of Colonel Shaw was regretted a pleasant social hour was passed.

A memorial tablet was unveiled and dedicated to the late Rev. Thomas H. Cocroft at the Church of the Messiah in Providence, yesterday afternoon. The solemn and impressive ceremonies were attended by a large congregation, necessitating the use of extra chairs in the aisles to accommodate the unusually large number present. The clergy participating included Rev. Henry Bassett, rector of the Church of the Epiphany; Rev. Joseph M. Hobbs, rector of St. Andrew's Church; Rev. Daniel Henshaw, rector emeritus of All Saints' Church; Rev. Delancy G. Rice, rector emeritus; Rev. Frederick I. Collins, rector, and Rev. Ellery L. Wilcox, assistant rector of the Church of the Messiah. Rt. Rev. Bishop Thomas M. Clark, Rt. Rev. Bishop Coadjutor William N. McVickar, and a number of the clergy of the diocese sent letters expressing their regret because of inability to be present, in all of which were high tributes to the memory of the deceased rector in whose honor the tablet was erected.

There is considerable speculation in Central Falls as to just what position the city will be in next year, now that Mayor Eastwood has passed away. There are those who claim that the board of aldermen cannot call an election to fill the vacancy which occurs with the beginning of next year, until the vacancy actually exists. Quite naturally, there will not be an election to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the year, for the reason that an election could not be held before December 25, which would give but five days for the new chief executive to serve, but that they will call an election for next year seems to be the general opinion of those in authority. It would be decidedly inappropriate to have the board of aldermen call an election for next year before the funeral of the late Mayor Eastwood took place, and so there is a probability that at the meeting of the board of aldermen they will adjourn to meet some night this week, for the purpose of considering the matter.

The substitution of electricity for steam on the Bristol & Fall River branch of the Consolidated Railroad was accomplished yesterday, much to the disgust of the regular patrons and Sunday excursionists, who always fall over one another to travel on something new. Crowds started out yesterday morning and some could not get back until late in the evening. The whole thing was bungled and everybody says it is somebody else's fault.

A bold attempt was made to burn the small grocery shop of Antonio Romo at Hampden Meadows, Barrington, early one morning last week. Romo is a member of the Italian colony at Barrington, and a police constable in that town. His shop is located near the house of Filomela Sprella, where a murderous affray occurred last summer. The incendiary work was probably done by a gang, which went deliberately about it by transporting a barrel of kerosene oil and a quantity of cord wood to the scene. The clapboards on one side of the shop were pried off, and a quantity of kerosene turned inside of the building. The shop was liberally sprayed with kerosene and the cord wood saturated with oil and piled against the building. The fire was started about 3 o'clock in the morning, and was almost immediately discovered by the night force of employes at the works of the New England Brick Company near by, who extinguished it with the use of buckets before much damage was done to the building. The work is supposed to have been done by malicious perpetrators, who have not yet been discovered.

Escorted by members of the company of state militia of which he was a member before the Spanish war, and by members of his company in the First Rhode Island United States volunteer infantry, in which he was one of the youngest soldiers, the body of Arthur P. Sontag, who died at the home of his father, Frederick Sontag, Friday, from pulmonary troubles believed to have originated during his volunteer service, was buried yesterday afternoon in Pocasset Cemetery, Providence. Rev. John J. Woodley, chaplain of the First Rhode Island regiment, conducted the services and made a brief address.

PORTSMOUTH.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

At the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday Rev. A. W. Kingsley of Middletown administered the communion and Rev. C. S. Dayhoff preached on "Bible Study" and in the evening spoke on "Our Debt."

The following is a partial list of work and amusements planned for this week: Monday evening, the weekly Whist Club, meeting of the committees of the Free Public Library and of the Cemetery Corporation; Tuesday, at 10 a. m., the members of the Ladies' Society will meet at St. Paul's Church to help in necessary preparations for the reopening of the church next Sunday, the addition to the chancel having been completed; Tuesday evening, Chaplain W. G. Cassard will give an illustrated lecture at the Christian Church, and the singing school will be held in the guild house; Wednesday evening, dancing school at the town hall and lecture at the Methodist Episcopal Church of Middletown by Mr. George W. Penniman of Fall River, his subject being "From Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate," illustrated by stereopticon views; Thursday afternoon, the Ladies' Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet at the parsonage, and the Ladies' Society of St. Paul's Church will meet at the guild house, a supper to be served at each, a whist club will meet at Eureka hall, and some of the young people will go to Newport to assist in the entertainment given by the Onward Society at the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church; Friday afternoon and evening, the young people's guild will meet at the guild house.

Mrs. Edward M. Chace and her two children have gone to Westport for a visit of three weeks to Mrs. Chace's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bassett.

Dr. Murray Crittenden and Mr. Rufus A. Crittenden, Jr., of Haverhill, sons of Dr. R. A. Crittenden, have returned from their Thanksgiving visit to their father and his family.

Rev. Osborn Hoffman and Mrs. Hoffman, who have been spending a fortnight in Maine for the benefit of Mr. Hoffman's health, have returned.

Mrs. Anna Coggeshall of Newport is guest of Mrs. Phebe Durfee.

Miss Madeline Ferris of Newport was guest of Miss Mary Anthony Saturday.

Mrs. Leonard Brown had a family party Thanksgiving day.

Mrs. Nancy Ward Coggeshall was guest Sunday of Mrs. Timothy D. Gould.

Mrs. Dennis Murphy entertained Thursday her entire family.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Barker were at the home of Mrs. Barker's brother, Mr. Cornelius Sullivan of Middletown, Thursday.

Miss Elizabeth Dyer has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Barclay Gifford of Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

The Paradise Club will meet with Mrs. George E. Ward tomorrow afternoon. The hour of meeting has been changed and hereafter will be 2.30 o'clock "Longfellow" is the subject for the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Butler spent yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Carr.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ward spent yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis R. Manchester and Mr. and Mrs. Howard R. Peckham have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Restcom S. Peckham.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Carter were guests Thanksgiving day of Mrs. Carter's sister, Mrs. Richard Freeborn of Newport.

Quite a large number of shoppers, some buying Christmas gifts, took advantage of the pleasant weather of Saturday to go to Newport.

Mr. Daly of Newport has leased the DeBlois farm.

Pock-marked faces were as characteristic of eighteenth century towns as peculiarities of architecture, dress or manners. Of 2,413 survivors of the epidemic of 1722 in Ware, England, 2,141 bore the impress of small pox, and the disease which in 1800 caused only 15 deaths in all England killed yearly 3,000 people per million before the era of vaccination.

After Sickness

Take Vinol—Our Great Strength Creator.

IT GIVES ONE A SPLENDID APPETITE.

AND QUICKLY REBUILDS THE SYSTEM.

We Will Refund the Price of Vinol If It Fails.

The worst part of sickness, frequently, is getting over it.

The patient's strength is depleted, his system is generally demoralized, relapses are continually feared, and naturally.

The one thing to aid recovery is to give the patient that which will enable him to get strong, and at the same time give strength direct to the different organs of the body.

Nothing will do this like Vinol.

It acts directly on the stomach, creates a healthy appetite, and enables the digestive organs to obtain the necessary elements to increase the weight of the patient and to make new healthy flesh and muscle tissue and pure, rich, red blood.

The following is a letter showing where Vinol was taken and did good after a case of sickness. It reads as follows:

"I wish to certify to the very great benefit which has been derived from the use of Vinol in my family. My wife was very sick with the grippe and afterward was wholly run down. One bottle of Vinol places her on her feet in better condition than she had been before in six months. I heartily recommend and endorse it."—HENRY F. STURTEVANT, 81 Huntington St., Brockton, Mass.

Everything that is in Vinol is plainly printed on the label of each package.

We know Vinol is a splendid preparation, and in many cases we have been able to see for ourselves the wonderful results it brings about.

Remember that we guarantee Vinol and refund the purchase money if you are not satisfied.

JAMES T. WRIGHT,
Pharmacist, Washington Sq.

Don't Scratch Along

If hens won't lay when eggs are high, in fall and winter,—

Sheridan's CONDITION Powder

It's safe, sure and economical. Makes pullets early layers. Brings moulting hens round quickly.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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CHIROPODIST and ELECTROLYSIAN. General treatment of the feet. Hair moles and warts removed (painless). Dr. E. C. HOLLOWAY, office 79 Spring St. OPEN EVENINGS. Orders may be left at SEABURY'S.

Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse. Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 205 Spring street. Telephone 275-4.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse. General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 16 Newport Avenue.

MRS. A. SMITH, LADIES' DOCTOR. CONFINEMENT CASES A SPECIALTY. May be seen at her residence any time after 2 P. M., 11 Dean avenue.

Newport Transfer Express Co.

Solicit Consignments of Freight.

Piano Moving a Specialty.

The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.

Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.

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Telephone 271-2.

Newport Steam Laundry

And Carpet Beating Works.

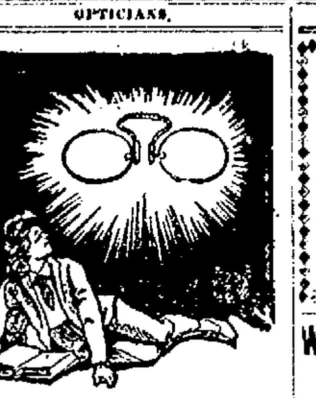
J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 306 Thames street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 15 Broadway. Telephone Connection.

Reduction in Price of 1900 Models.

Columbia Chainless, $60.
Columbia Chain, $40:
Hartford Chain, $30.

G. G. & A. H. POPPLE, BELLEVUE AVENUE.

OPTICIANS.



Save Your Eyes.

The timely use of glasses has saved the sight of many eyes. The student or business man and those who work at close work often ignore the pains which tell of the need of glasses. I can tell you in five minutes whether you need glasses or not and my careful examination does enable me to fit your eyes perfectly.

L. N. VAUGHAN,
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The eye is a photographer's camera in miniature. It has a lense, a focusing apparatus and a sensitive screen. If it is in perfect adjustment it gets a perfect picture. Vision is clear and distinct. If it is out of adjustment everything is blurred. It is necessary to make a constant effort in order to see at all. The strain upon the focusing power is too great. Pain in the eyes, impaired vision and headaches are the results. It is our business to put these eyes in adjustment and bring them to a perfect focus. We have all the appliances necessary for doing this work accurately.

EXAMINATIONS FREE.

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102 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.
ESTABLISHED 1860.

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Wholesale and retail dealers in natural and artificial ice.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.

PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

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Henry Biesel & Son,
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Makers.
Horse and Stable Supplies.

REPAIRING.
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TELEPHONE.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy and Plain Cakes and Candies
Always on hand. We have also

LYON & COMPANY.
NEW YORK — CHICAGO
Lyon's Celebrated Chocolate Creams on sale.
Chas. F. Frasch

FERNS AND PALMS.

I have just received a fresh supply of Boston Sword Ferns, large and small, Palms, all kinds, and Rubber Plants, "Jadoo Fibre" and Plantene to make them grow.
Lamp Chimneys, all kinds and sizes, from 5c. up.
Pratt's and Sheridan's Poultry Food.
Ground Oyster Shells and Grit.
All kinds of Bulbs, consisting of Tulips, Hyacinths, Jonquils, Freesia, Crocus, Easter Lilies, Madonia Lilies and the Potting Soil to grow them in.
Flower Pots, all sizes, and Jardinieres.
Baskets, all kinds and sizes.
Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.
Harry L. DeBlois. 80 Broadway.

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Contractors for present sidewalks of the city of Newport.

ARTIFICIAL STONE,
Tar, Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives.
Stable Floors, Water-Tight Cellars.

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Colgate's, Rickseeker's, Spichler's, Wright's, Lubin's and Atkinson's Perfumes.
Metcalf's, Lundborg's, Colgate's and Wright Sachets.
All Standard Toilet Waters.
—AT—
WOOD'S PHARMACY,
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A SURE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

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USE
DOWNING'S RUM AND QUININE,
For the Hair.

An elegant toilet preparation for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair—rendering it soft and glossy, curing all diseases of the scalp, free from all irritating matter; it softens the hair when hard or dry; acting upon the roots, keeps the scalp in a healthy condition.

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A GREAT SALE

Of shoes where the race is between quality and prices, which is sure to end in a draw, is now going on in our store. Our customers will find that there are no tired or damp feet when wearing our well made, handsome and comfortable shoes. We fit your feet carefully with easy and stylish footwear, and our prices are below competition.

ARMORY SHOE STORE,
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Have You Prepared for Winter?
EXAMINE OUR
HEAVY LACE AND BUTTON BOOTS. Also FELT SHOES AND SLIPPERS FOR HOUSE WEAR.
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Special Sale
—OF—
LADIES' BLACK HOSE.

We have closed out from an importer of hosiery retiring from business a lot of 100 dozen ladies' hose, regular price of which was 37 1-2c. per pair.

We will sell them 4 pairs for $1

These hose are fast black, extra long, double soles and high-spliced heels, and 50 gauge. The best bargain ever shown in desirable hosiery.

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Bliss road, Brooks avenue, Whitwell avenue, Almy court, Easton's pond. Commissions to all agents. W. G. Peckham, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

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ALL KINDS OF MASON WORK, BRICK-LAYING, PLASTERING, ETC., AT SHORT NOTICE AND LOWEST PRICES.
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General House Fitters.
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Delivery Wagon from Avenue Stores.
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THROUGHOUT THE WEEK.

Afternoon and Evening Performances by the Phelan Company.

The E. V. Phelan Stock Company will open an engagement at the Opera House this evening and continue through the week with afternoon and evening performances. Manager Phelan believes in the motto, "The best is none too good," and with this end in view has secured this season a stronglist of plays, each of which will be presented with special scenery and interpreted by a company of actors capable of sustaining the roles assigned them. In addition to the dramatic portion of the performance a number of high-class vaudeville entertainers have been engaged, and specialties will be given between the acts of each play, making the performance continuous. The plays to be presented during the company's engagement here are "The Ensign," "The Fatal Card," "In Sight of St. Paul's," "Too Much Johnson," "Held by the Enemy," "The Great Randolph Mystery," "A Southern Romance," "Led Astray," "The Creole" and others.

Monday evening, December 10, William Gillette's successful play, "Because She Loved Him So," will be presented at the Opera House for the Newport Artillery's annual benefit. The play was the comedy sensation of New York for an entire season and tested the capacity of the Madison Square Theatre for over 150 nights. William Gillette is the adapter of the piece and his work is of such a charming character that it has been styled "The Little Minister of Farce." It deals with the tribulations of Oliver and Gertrude West, who are newly married, devoted to one another, and wealthy, a combination which would seem to insure happiness. It doesn't, because of the jealousy of the wife, which flares up again and again with disastrous results to the household harmony. With the idea of showing the young people the silliness of their quarrels, Gertrude's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Weatherby, decide to have a make-believe falling out, which adds to the complications, resulting in an amusing sequence of incidents.

Mary Mannering will be seen at the Providence Opera House this week in the dramatization of Paul Leicester Ford's story, "Janice Meredith;" Bartley Campbell's "Siberia" will be reproduced at the Empire, Papinta heads the vaudeville bill at Keith's, Robie's Knickerbockers will be at the Westminster and Watson's American Burlesquers at the Olympic.

There is little new in the attractions at the Boston theatres. E. S. Willard will produce at the Tremont for the first time on any stage a play entitled "Punchinello," and "The Great Ruby" will be presented at the Castle Square. The other attractions are "Quo Vadis" at the Boston, Marie Dressler in "Miss Prinnt" at the Columbia, "The House that Jack Built" at the Park, Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Zaza" at the Hollis Street and James K. Hackett at the Museum.

The new attractions this week at the New York theatres are "Sweet Anne Page," with Miss Lulu Glaser in the title role, at the Manhattan, and "Madge Smith, Attorney," with May Irwin in the leading role, at the Bijou, Thursday afternoon. At the Metropolitan Opera House the program for the week is as follows: Monday, "Lucia" and I. Pagliacci;" Wednesday, "La Traviata."

Elizabeth Tyree and Rhoda Cameron of Daniel Frohman's stock company have written a comic opera called "Great Jupiter;" Henry Worman is setting it to music.

The new play that Mrs. Fiske will produce in Chicago during her present engagement in that city is called "Sylvia's Daughter." It is the work of Henrick Christiernson.

The first performance of "The Girl Up There," in which Edna May is to be the star, will be in Washington next Monday evening, December 10.

The new comedy by Captain Robert Marshall, author of "His Excellency the Governor" and "A Royal Family," is to be called "The Second in Command."

"The Likeness of the Night," it is stated, will be played in this country by Mr. and Mrs. Kendall.

"Othello" will be one of Forbes Robertson's plays next season in London. Gertrude Elliott probably will be Desdemona.

Robert Mantell—in a dramatic sketch—will be seen in the leading vaudeville theatres of the East next spring.

John Mason and Hilda Spong will have the leading roles in Carton's play, "Lady Huntworth's Experiment," in New York early in February.

The popularity of the "Ben Hur" production seems to be unabated. Thanksgiving day at the Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia, it captured what is called "the world's record" at the prices charged, the receipts being $2,309 in the afternoon and $3,153 in the evening—a total of $5,462 for the day.

Emma Pollock, a soubrette of Harrigan's old company, has returned to America after years in England, South Africa and Australia. She will become a star in "Miss Innocence Abroad," by Herman Johns and Stanley Hayes.

The Narragansett Choral Society of Peace Dale will give its first concert of the season Monday evening, December 10, when "Messiah" will be performed for the first time by this society, with Miss Helen S. Greene, Mrs. Dorothy Miller, Mr. James Armstrong and Mr. Percy Smith, soloists.

Mme. Sembrich and Fraulein Ternina arrived in New York Saturday from Europe. Mme. Sembrich comes over this season to make a tour with her own opera company, under the management of Mr. C. L. Graff. Fraulein Ternina is to be one of the prima donnas of Mr. Maurice Grau's company, at the Metropolitan, again this winter.

"Tom" B. Davis, the London theatre manager who has been in New York for some time engaging American actresses for his productions, has also secured an American musical comedy. Contracts have been signed by Mr. Davis and George B. McLellan for the production of a new piece by Hugh Morton and Gustav Kerker, at the opening of the remodelled Adelphi Theatre, one of the houses controlled by Mr. Davis in London, during the Easter holidays next spring. The plan is to take over a complete American company to make this presentation.

Joseph Haworth appeared in Grace Livingston Furniss's dramatization of Longfellow's poem, "King Robert of Sicily," in Worcester last Thursday evening, before a large holiday audience. The Spy says of the play: "'Robert of Sicily' is a unique play, not to be compared with anything now on the stage. It is like the dramatization of a fable such as one reads in some of the old religious books. The book has been carefully written and abounds in strong lines and incidents, and much pains have been taken to mark strongly the contrasts and the lesson it teaches."

Miss Marie Burroughs presented a dramatic version of Gilbert Parker's novel, "The Battle of the Strong," in Louisville, Ky., Thursday. The first performance was not satisfactory, for the reason that Mr. Maurice Barrymore could not remember his lines, and gave a stiff representation of the Monte de Tournay. The Courier-Journal says: "The play has strong passages, but is weakened by lack of coherence. It has fine moments. The closing scene of act two is fraught with fine dramatic possibilities in Guida's meeting with her child. The present ending is strongly melodramatic. Re-writing is necessary."

The Maurice Grau Opera Company closed its three weeks' season in San Francisco Sunday night. With this performance the company has appeared 24 times this season, and its receipts are close to $170,000, which is considerably in excess of Mr. Grau's expectations. Three performances were given in Los Angeles and the receipts there were $16,000. Mr. Grau is so well pleased with the outcome in San Francisco that he has determined to visit that city again next year. The company started this morning for New York, and will appear at Denver, Kansas City and Minneapolis on the way East.

BUCHANAN, Mich., May 22.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

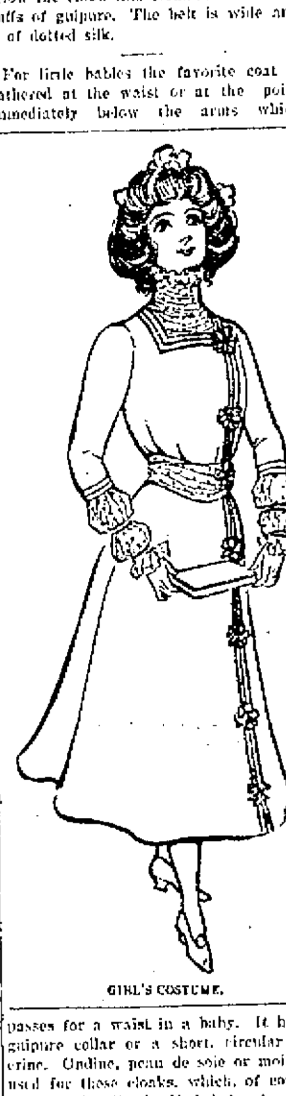
Gentlemen:—My mamma has been a great coffee drinker and has found it very injurious. Having used several packages of your GRAIN-O, the drink that takes the place of coffee, she finds it much better for herself and for us children to drink. She has given up coffee drinking entirely. We use a package every week. I am ten years old. Yours respectfully,

FANNIE WILLIAMS.

GOWN OF CHALLIE.

The girl's costume shown in the sketch is of printed challie. The skirt is gathered at the waist in the back and closed at the side of the front under three rows of narrow black velvet ribbon, with loops forming choux. The blouse bodice fastens at the side in the same way, a square yoke of guipure being outlined by three rows of velvet ribbon. The tight sleeves have three bands of velvet below the elbow and terminate in two puffs of guipure. The belt is wide and is of dotted silk.

For little babies the favorite coat is gathered at the waist or at the point immediately below the arms which passes for a waist in a baby. It has a guipure collar or a short, circular pelerine. Ondine, peau de soie or moire is used for these cloaks, which, of course, are warmly lined. Embroidered cashmere has been abandoned as having become too common.



GIRL'S COSTUME.

A pretty coat for a very little child is of red cashmere. It has a pointed yoke, on which applications of lace insertion form V's. The body of the coat is mounted on the yoke in plaits, below are stitched as far as the waist, below which they are free, affording fullness to the skirt.

Dresses entirely of Dutch plaid, trimmed with plain velvet ribbon, are liked for little girls. Plaids are always suitable for children, and plaid poplins in delicate shades are used for their nicer gowns.

THE HEROINE OF TODAY.

The heroine of modern life and fiction is contrasted with the heroine of the century's beginning by Robert Grant in the Woman's Home Companion. In the following passage Judge Grant leaves little doubt as to which of the two he prefers:

"Not only woman herself, but the universe, rejoices in the new heroine of real life and contemporary fiction—the self-reliant, incredulous, sphere-seeking, critical, yearning modern woman. Even the rose on her bosom wears a prouder demeanor, as though conscious of her changed estate. Who would remand her to her insipid servitude? Certainly not man. She has become his true companion instead of his adoring doll. The Amelia Sedleys have passed away from the face of the earth forever, and the Marcellas rule in their place. And yet, with the swinging of the pendulum in mind, a philosopher may be pardoned for dropping a few violets on the grave of the heroine of the past; even on poor Amelia Sedley's—Amelia, who would certainly have bored this philosopher to the point of weariness.

"Amelia Sedley was the sheer heroine of the past without lights and shadows. But her more attractive sisters lie also in their graves, and memories of some of them come back to us fragrant with virtues in spite of their limitations, which, it seems to a philosopher, the new heroine—the Gibson girl—cannot afford to disregard. They had no minds to speak of, it is true; that is, they were parrot-like in their repetition of what their husbands and fathers and brothers told them was so; and their energies were devoted to household concerns—the generation and rearing of babies, the production of delectable food, to darning, nursing, church work and small charities. They were generally timid and afraid of mice, disinclined to athletic exercises and heroic undertakings; they had no clubs, and did not aim to be original. But think how dainty and pure-minded and tender they were! Dainty with the innocence of the isolated grange, tender with the loving forgiveness and foolish infatuation of idolaters, it may be, and yet dainty, pure-minded and tender."

A SEASONABLE FELLER.

[Collier's Weekly.]

I'm mighty fond o' winter, when the frost is lyin' gray
On the gardens where we frolicked with the flowers o' the May;
When they have the candy pullin's, an' the cider's sharp an' sweet,
An' the music o' the fiddle makes a fidget in yer feet!

Then you'll find me shore
On the creakin' cabin floor,
A-dancin' ev'ry quadrille an' a-coaxin' 'em fer more!

I've got a friendly feelin' for the spring, so rosy-dressed,
With the wind in all her ringlets an' the blossoms on her breast;
When the mockin' birds air singin', an' you hear the honey-bees,
An' the robins an' the rabbits air as happy as you please!

Then you'll find me shore
Jest a-th'owin' wide the door
To the sunshine an' the singin', an' a-whistlin' out fer more!

An' then I like the season when the summer comes along,
An' the drowsy, dreamful weather's like a sigh that's in a song;
When the cattle-bells air clankin' on the dusty hill an' plain,
An' the lilies air a-holdin' of their silver cups fer rain.

Then I takes my ease
In the shadders o' the trees,
While the partridge in the medder whistles lively fer a breeze!

An' I like the fall time, bretherin'—when the leaves air gold an' gray;
When all's so still 'pears like the wind has sighed itself away
From the scented shadders o' the night, an' from the sleepy day—
When, if you'd only listen, you'd hear all the angels—Say!

Then you'll find me shore
Jest a-th'owin' wide the door
An' lettin' heaven come down to me, an' askin' 'em fer more!

HIS REPROACH.

[Richard Hovey, in Scribner's.]

Are you too tender-hearted to be true?
True to your love, to me and your own soul?
Will you for pity give what is love's due
And leave love lorn and begging for a dole?
Then pity is a thief, that steals love's purse
To squander in dishonest charity;
Then love is outcast, with the exile's curse
Who sees his varlets loot his seigneury.
Is love so hard it recks not where I lie,
While pity melts at aught that he endures?
I deserve nothing, save that you esky
No other with those vesper lips of yours—
I deserve nothing; but your love of me
Deserves of you the courage to be free.

FANCIES.

Kentuckian—He called me a liar, sir.
New Yorker—And what did you do?
Kentuckian—I went to the funeral.—[Detroit Free Press.

Fussy—How is it you couldn't keep the secret I told you?
Mrs. Fussy—Why couldn't you keep it yourself?—[Tit-Bits.

We believe it was a Chicago boy that had spent considerable time around a stable, who referred to his parents as a "spanking pair."—[Yonkers Statesman.

Housekeeper—I'd just like to know why you go tramping through the country?
Mouldy Mike—Well, mum, I've heard that these 'ere palace cars is rather stuffy, mum.—[New York Weekly.

"He's a most unreliable man," she asserted.
"Why do you say that?" asked her dearest friend.
"He asked me to marry him, and I said 'No,' and the mean thing never asked me again."—[Chicago Evening Post.

"Is your son a voter?" asked the visitor.
"Nope," answered the Kentuckian. "He ain't quite old enough to participate regular in elections yet. All he can do is to sit out in the back yard and shoot at a target."—[Washington Star.

Mistress—You say you are well recommended?
Maid—Indeed, ma'am; I have 30 excellent references.
Mistress—And you have been in domestic service?
Maid—Two years, ma'am.—[Glasgow Times.

Papa—Here! I told you never to go near that bookcase without my permission.
Willie—I jest want to look at the history of the United States.
Papa—What for?
Willie—This paper says the Chicagos was champeens of the League in 1887 and I don't believe it.—[Philadelphia Press.

MENU FOR TUESDAY.

Love's fire, if it once goes out, is hard to rekindle.

Breakfast.

Preserved Cherries.
Cereal and Cream.
Broiled Meat Cakes. Poached Eggs.
English Muffins. Coffee.

Luncheon.

Lamb Kidneys. Stewed.
Stuffed Potatoes.
Hot Buns. Preserved Figs in Cream.
Russian Tea.

Dinner.

Okra Soup.
Sliced Lamb. Mayonnaise.
Boiled Rice. Squash Lettuce.
Apple Tapioca Pudding.
Cheese. Wafers.
Cafe Noir.

Okra Soup. One peck of okra, two large onions, two large carrots, six medium-sized tomatoes, two green peppers, one stalk of celery, one sprig of parsley. Quarter the pods, cut across the quarters in half inch lengths and throw away the lower parts. Chop fine the other ingredients, put all into a kettle, add two pounds of lean beef and two of mutton cut into half-inch cubes, cover with cold water and boil about four hours. Add one cupful of lima beans one hour before it is done, and 20 minutes before serving one cupful of grated corn. Skim when necessary.

THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

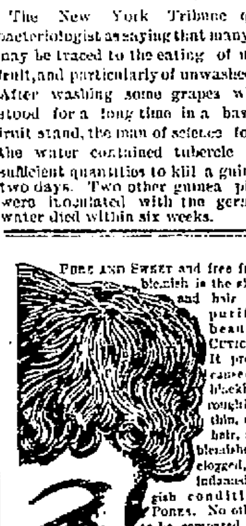
The Christmas number of Scribner's Magazine shows three different kinds of color-printing. The cover is an elaborate design by Maxfield Parrish, which it has taken nine printings to reproduce. The frontispiece is a delicate reproduction in color of a painting of a mother and child by Jessie Willcox Smith, and in the body of the magazine, in an article by the distinguished art critic, John La Farge, on "Puvis de Chavannes," are six full-page pictures of some famous decorative paintings by Puvis. These have been most faithfully reproduced in the colors of the originals. Frank R. Stockton contributes one of his amusing conceits, entitled "The Vice-Consort." Henry van Dyke tells a story of the Hudson Bay region in which the chief character is a misunderstood dog, named "Pichon." Thomas Bailey Aldrich contributes "An Untold Story"—a romantic incident connected with Buda Pesth. "The Lion's Mouth" is a farcical comedy of modern New York, by Alice Duer and Henry Wise Miller. "Johnny Bear" is another animal story by Ernest Seton-Thompson, which gives the adventures of a bear-cub in Yellowstone Park. "The Emigrant East," by Arthur Colton, is a story of an old bookworm and his niece, and two lovers, who are firemen, living in the engine-house near by. "The Woman That Understood," by Octave Thanet, is the tale of a sentimental friendship. "The Crane," by Francis Churchill Williams, is a romance which centres around the driver of a great crane in a steel mill. The artists who illustrate these stories include Keller, Christy, Chapman, Guerin, Hutt, Carleton and Miss Jessie Willcox Smith. W. C. Brownell, the essayist, contributes an appreciative criticism of George Eliot's fiction, calling attention to the recent neglect of that writer, and speculating as to the causes of it. Frank Fowler, an artist, discusses "Portrait Painting and the State." The poetry of the number is contributed by the late Richard Hovey, Gertrude Hall, William Vaughn Moody and Bertha G. Woods. There is a Christmas "Point of View," by E. S. Martin.

It is peculiarly fitting that St. Nicholas should celebrate the winter holiday, so one is prepared to find the cover of the December number resplendent in five colors. The design, by Luis Mora, is called "Bringing in the Yule-Log." In the body of the magazine a ballad by Ethel Parton, "The Rhyme of the Tory Tollevers," telling how a little patriot saved her neighbors, is embellished with full-page illustrations, drawn by Guernsey Moore, and as gaily colored as the cover. The frontispiece, is black and white, illustrates seasonable verses by Mary Austin, "The Shepherds in Judea." Other timely matters are Elizabeth Cady Stanton's true story of "Christmas on the Mayflower," "The Tale of a Christmas Pony," by Caroline Burrell, and Charles Murphy's versified "Instructions to Santa Claus." The present number is notable as containing the only prose, except "The Helmet of Navarre," yet published by Miss Bertha Runkle. In "The Sorcery of Hal the Wheelwright," she tells how a bicycle came to be made in the time of Henry V, and of the troubles it brought to its inventor. A stirring story is that of the rescue of shipwrecked sailors near Marquette, Mich., on the shores of Lake Superior. Everything in the magazine this month is illustrated, including the departments of Nature and Science and the St. Nicholas League.

In exposing trial plates to river water, sea water and the weather, Mr. H. M. Howe has found that iron and soft steel are about equally corroded, the slight difference being in favor of the iron. The addition of three per cent of nickel to the steel decreases the rate of corrosion about 23 per cent, and with 25 per cent of nickel the loss of steel by oxidation was less than a third of that of wrought iron.

The New York Tribune quotes a bacteriologist as saying that many diseases may be traced to the eating of unwashed fruit, and particularly of unwashed grapes. After washing some grapes which had stood for a long time in a basket on a fruit stand, the man of science found that the water contained tubercle bacilli in sufficient quantities to kill a guinea pig in two days. Two other guinea pigs which were inoculated with the germ-infected water died within six weeks.

Jell-O, the New Dessert, pleases all the family. Four flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10c. Try it today.



PURE AND SWEET and free from every blemish is the skin, scalp, and hair preserved, purified, and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. It prevents the cause of pimples, blackheads, red, rough hands, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes, viz.: the clogged, irritated, inflamed, or sluggish condition of the PORES. No other soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other soap is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE—namely, 25 CENTS—the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet soap, and BEST baby soap in the world.

RESTAURANTS.

TOURO DINING ROOMS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THEATRE PARTIES THIS WEEK.
QUICK LUNCH.
Fried Oysters to take out.
2 Private Dining Rooms.
Catering a Specialty.
Experienced and Reliable Men to Wait.
Private Parties to Dinner.
29 Touro St. J. T. ALLEN & CO.

Broadway Restaurant,
29 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Catering for weddings and dinner parties a specialty. Table board by day or week.
K. T. JACKSON, Proprietor.

DR. WILLIAMS'
PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere, 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.
Dr. Williams Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Printing Prices.
No Two Jobs of Printing Are Exactly Alike.
THEREFORE IT IS NECESSARY TO ESTIMATE THE COST IF THE CUSTOMER WISHES A PRICE BEFORE THE JOB IS COMPLETED. THIS IS DONE BY ESTIMATING THE TIME IT WILL TAKE TO SET THE TYPE AND TO PUT IT BACK AGAIN INTO THE CASE, PROOF READING, THE QUANTITY OF CARD BOARD OR PAPER NECESSARY, AND THE COST; THEN AN ESTIMATE IS MADE OF THE LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED TO RUN THE JOB OFF ON THE PRESS, AND WE HAVE ALL OF THE ELEMENTS OF COST, AND A PRICE IS GIVEN. OF COURSE, IT IS MUCH EASIER TO MAKE A CLOSE PRICE AFTER THE JOB IS DONE, AS ALL THE ELEMENTS OF COST ARE THEN ACCURATELY KNOWN. WE WILL GIVE YOU A PRICE EITHER BEFORE OR AFTER THE WORK IS DONE.
DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE

THE Best,
In every line there is only one best. In the medicated powder line it is
Comfort Powder.
We challenge the world to disprove this fact. It is not simply a dusting powder, but a scientific medicinal preparation in powder form, unequalled in the field of medicine for controlling and healing inflammation and diseases of the skin.
All Druggists. 25c. and 50c. Sample free.
COMFORT POWDER CO., HARTFORD, CT.

COAL AND WOOD.

Don't Waste Money
By throwing it in the fire. That's what you do when you use Coal, or coal with a large percentage of ashes and clinkers.
Don't buy any other Lehigh Coal but "JEDDO." You cannot equal it for steady heat, lasting qualities, and a very small percentage of ashes, and little or any clinkers.
A large load of fresh mined Jeddo Lehigh egg and furnace just discharged, by
The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Complete assortment of family
COAL
Such as Lykens Valley, Susquehanna, Wilkesbarre, Old Co's Lehigh, etc.
Also Walnut, Oak, Maple and Pine WOOD.
Pinniger & Manchester
341 Thames Street, Perry Mill Wharf.

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A CHOICE RIB ROAST.
Properly cooked, makes a delectable dish for soldier or statesman, peasant or king. We furnish the meat end of it, trusting to your wisdom and skill to fill out the rest. Truth to tell, there isn't any meat in season you can't procure here tender, fat, juicy and altogether wholesome. Roast Beef from 8c. to 16c. per lb.; Pork to roast, only 10c. per lb., cut from Island pork, while you wait; Hind Legs of Mutton, 12c. per lb.
I thank the public for their Thanksgiving patronage, as it seems to me that most everybody in the city bought turkeys from me at 12c. per lb.
LEVI NORBURY, Cor. Thames & Marlboro Sts.
Telephone 1352.

Rhode Island Turkeys,
Fresh Killed Game,
Table Eggs a Specialty.
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Sweet Briar Hams
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Pate de foie Gras
In tins and terrines. All sizes.
Pates au Naturel,
Pates en Croute,
Mauviettes, Financiere
Caille, etc.
—AT—
Sea Side Market.

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Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 21 Clarke street.

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PRIVATE TUTOR.
Piano Instruction and Accompanying.
School Street, Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

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DROP A POSTAL TO
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186 Broadway.

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Standard Extra Fine Granulated Sugar, 17 pounds for $1.
Purina Mills Entire Wheat Gluten Health Flour, 20c. a pkge.
Shredded Wheat Biscuit, 2 pkgs. for 25c.
Cream of Cereals, 2 pkgs. for 25c.
Ralston Barley Food, 15c. a pkge.
German Peanut Butter small, 12c.; large, 20c a jar.
Chocolate Jelly, 1-2 pint jars, 20c. each.
Russell's Delicious Chocolat Creams, assorted flavors, 20c. a lb.
Armour's Ext. of Beef, 35c. a jar.
Horlick's Malted Milk, small, 42c; large, 80c a bottle.
Mellin's Food, 55c. a bottle.
Castoria (the genuine) 25c. a bottle.
—AT—
The Boston Grocery,
CITY HALL SQUARE, BROADWAY
O. F. WILCOX, Prop'r.
Telephone 320 5.

MALT EXTRACT,
A strictly medicinal tonic, made from the very choicest Canadian barley, recommended by all doctors for convalescents, general debility of nursing mothers and for loss of appetite. There is nothing better.
THE BEST ALL AROUND TONIC,
PURE CANADA MALT EXTRACT,
12c. a Bottle,
70c. 1-2 Dozen,
$1.25 a Dozen.
THE GENUINE
—AT—
Kenyon & Smith's,
166 BROADWAY.

RUSSET CIDER,
Sage Cheese, Table Raisins,
New Nuts, Florida Oranges,
Mince Pie Meat.
A full assortment of seasonable goods in our line, of the best quality.
Peckham & Manchester,
BROADWAY.
Directly Opposite the New City Hall.

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Poor Printing
Is an eyesore to all who come in contact with it.
Good Printing
On good paper, on the other hand, gives pleasure wherever it goes.
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Kind do you wish to send out to represent you? Experienced workmen at
THE DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

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Large and Well-Selected Lot of all kinds of
POULTRY
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We have a full line of Canned Goods that have all been packed this year, and we can give you extra good value for your money.

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Aquidneck Sugar Peas,	13c
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Early June Peas,	10c, 3 for 25c
Lima Beans,	10c
Shelled Beans,	10c
String Beans,	10c
Baked Beans (Hatchet Brand),	10c
Corn, (Private Brand),	13c
Corn, Pine State,	10c
Corn, Pine State, 3-lb. cans,	15c
Clam Chowder (Hatchet Brand)	15c
Little Necks,	10c
Salmon,	13c, 15c and 20c
Sardines,	5c, 10c, 13c and 18c
Gallon Apples,	20c

Scottish Chief Brand Cal. Fruits.

Lemon Cling Peaches,	20c
Bartlett Pears,	20c
Apricots,	20c
Plums,	20c

And everything in the Canned Goods line.
—AT—
J. H. Brierley's
Grocery and Market,
477 Thames Street.
TELEPHONE 338 5.

A New Discovery
IN THE PRICE OF SOUPS. WE ARE SELLING
3 cans Van Camp Soup, 25c

3 Cans String Beans,	$.25
Fancy Maine Corn, per can,	.10
Buckwheat, per package,	.12
40 Bars Soap,	1.00
5 Pounds Butter,	1.00
17 Pounds Gran. Sugar,	1.00
Tomatoes, per dozen,	1.00

We have made a big reduction in the price of everything in our large stock of Meat and Groceries for this week, at
WASHINGTON MARKET,
485 Thames Street.
Thomas W. Lyons & Co., Prop'rs.

ESTABLISHED 1811.
BARGAINS.
OLD RAISINS.
(Perfectly sound, only sampled, does not injure cooking qualities), 4 Crown Malaga Loose, 10c; [illegible] California Loose, [illegible]
[illegible] Baked Beans, [illegible] per can; [illegible] per doz.
New [illegible] Sugar Corn, [illegible] per can; [illegible] case, $2.
[illegible] $1.25 per doz.
A [illegible] sweet Creamery Butter, [illegible]
C. SHERMAN & CO.,
243 & 245 THAMES STREET.

Sauerkraut.
I have received today another lot of this excellent kraut.
It is the finest that has ever been sold in this city.
We give checks, cashed at the BIJOU, 30 Thames Street.
PHIL. STEVENS,
48 & 50 Thames Street.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.

T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.
Office, 207 Thames Street.
News, $6.00 a year. Journal, $2.00

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The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or its equivalent in other type) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisements in the Daily and Weekly papers give the advantage of distinct classes of readers, the former reaching both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who need to other local papers.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1900.

SUBSCRIBERS WHO FAIL TO RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS REGULARLY AND IN GOOD CONDITION SHOULD IMMEDIATELY MAKE COMPLAINT TO THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION. CARRIERS ARE FORBIDDEN TO ROLL OR TWIST PAPERS AND THROW THEM UPON PREMISES, BUT ARE INSTRUCTED TO DELIVER THEM IN FAIR CONDITION ACCORDING TO THE WISHES OF SUBSCRIBERS. CARRIERS ARE ALSO FORBIDDEN TO HAVE OTHER BOYS WITH THEM ON THE ROUTES, WITHOUT PERMISSION FROM THE OFFICE, AND ARE NOT ALLOWED TO SELL PAPERS.

BOSTON'S HUMILIATION.

The self-abasement of Boston over the discovery that most of the famous Tanagra figurines are fraudulent is more profound than the nature of the case demands. There is a story of a Freshman who, in reply to a professor's question, said that the Iliad was not written by Homer, but by another man of the same name. It has always been supposed that the distinction was unimportant, but how much more important is it whether the celebrated statuettes are from Tanagra or are so much like those that really came from that locality that no one in thirty years has discovered the difference?

Of course in the case of relics it would be important to have the veritable articles. No one could be profoundly moved over a known imitation of the roast beef that Washington did not eat at Valley Forge, and if he shed tears over what was represented to be that identical joint, but which was only papier mache, made less than five years ago, he would have just ground for resenting the imposition and inflicting an adequate penalty upon the imposter, if their relative sizes and muscular development made that practicable. It is not so easy to shed tears that one can afford to waste any. Our emotions are aroused into activity with some difficulty, and a man is entitled to compensation for the needless loss of nervous force if his bosom has throbbed violently over papier mache or plaster of Paris. Historical relics derive their value not from their looks, but from their actual contact with greatness. Admirers of Calverley's "Fly Leaves" will recall the following lines, supposed to have been written by one who had secured some cherry stones from the dessert plate of the Prince of Wales:

> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]
> [illegible]

The value of those stones did not depend at all upon their appearance but upon their contact with the teeth of royalty, and their genuineness was essential. But a work of art is valuable for its looks, and if an object looks so much like a work of art that for thirty years no one has been able to detect that it was not, why is it not to all intents and purposes a work of art?

Furthermore, most of the parts of the Grundbaum figurines are admitted to be genuine. The heads have not long been attached, with modern glue, to the bodies on which they now rest, but most of the heads and bodies are genuine. The finishes have been provided for unmutilated fragments by careful selection and in a few cases by new construction, but the arms and legs generally came from Tanagra, and one good statuette is better than three mutilated and disembowled ones. It is strongly insisted by eminent archeologists that the Cypriote antiquities in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York have been reconstructed in the same way, but the trustees of that institution are satisfied that the materials came from Cyprus and that they have been put together in a workmanlike and even artistic manner, and they decline to evict the collection. Boston has withdrawn her figurines, and of course feels deeply mortified that all her artists and classical scholars have been admiring a sort of plastic pot-pourri for thirty years; but if you can't tell those things from Greek art, what is the difference between them and Greek art?

AS TO THE MILLIONAIRE.

The influence of Newport on the country still remains an agitator of certain minds that have been stirred through articles on our summer set made by Rev. Braddin Hamilton and Mr. Thomas Nelson Page. The Forum for December has an article calculated in the mind of the writer, Mr. Truxton Beale, to set us somewhat right with the world. But, alas, this is marked with as many curious errors and queer statements as were the sensational utterances of the two other gentlemen. The man who can give a fair picture of life at Newport and among the wealthy classes of the country does not yet make his appearance. There is too much tendency, among all those thinking they are fit for the task, to see one bit of life in the smart set to the exclusion of the rest.

Mr. Beale takes up a sort of opposition to those who have spoken before him. He contradicts Mr. Page's assertions that the millions of the land do not look to Newport for leadership and that Newport society is arrogant, and that the leaders are divorced and doubly divorced. As to this, the amount of influence that does go from here is difficult to decide, but there is considerable evidence that there is more amusement caused by the excessive efforts after diversion made by some of our summer residents than there is imitation. We are sure that the arrogance of the Newporters is largely confined to the people who serve them. Above the domestic hall there is little of it, and that only among the rich man's hangers-on. The desire for a chance of occasionally retiring from the public gaze, a desire which causes such acts as enclosing the Cliff grounds, must not be called by a false name.

Mr. Beale is unfortunate in making the strong assertion that no doubly divorced person is identified with Newport society. His acquaintance with the list of men making features of a great number of the most fashionable entertainments must be slight or he would discover his mistake here. However, this is a small part of his argument on spendthrift expenditure and vulgarity that goes with wealth when the possessor is too much impressed with the show made by the impediments of the nobility in other countries to take account of the responsibilities that should be recognized in connection with wealth.

Considering the article as a whole, it must be said that it is not a particularly valuable contribution to the literature of the month. The subject has been treated in such a sensational way by the previous speakers and writers that it will take something strong and fine not to appear tame when it is treated anew. And the reader with any poise of thought is easily put out of sympathy with this writer when he makes such flashy and cheaply pretentious statements as that "palaces have arisen on our shores probably as magnificent as that of Diocletian at Spalato, and a scale of unproductive expenditure has been initiated * * * that could not possibly have been equalled by the expenditure of Mæcenas."

A TAMMANY BOOMERANG.

The attempt of the district attorney of New York to cast discredit on the anti-vice crusade by publishing a list of owners of property in which disorderly houses have been allowed to exist will fall wide of the mark and react upon the Tammany leaders, at whose instigation this form of attack was made. The names published as owners of the houses are many of them those of persons who have been long dead or who have many years since transferred their holdings in the localities named to more desirable ones. The names were taken from the city records, but the district attorney has either been outrageously imposed upon by his subordinates or has deliberately undertaken to deceive, as the more recent records which contain or should contain the names of the present owners of the properties have evidently not been examined. The attack will undoubtedly prove a boomerang that will harm the men who made it and strengthen the rapidly growing sentiment in New York against Tammany.

OSCAR WILDE.

The passing of Oscar Wilde brings up a remembrance of the aesthetic fads that grew out of John Ruskin's attacks on the dull monotony of bad taste and on the indifference to the condition of mankind not fortunately placed as regards the comforts of this world. Wilde was one of the Ruskin disciples of too shallow make to more than take in the notoriety that might be gained through playing at following Ruskin's high lights of reform. Wilde's scope of originality and the extent of his appreciation of the master's efforts to really uplift his fellow-men were shown by such acts as amused the passers on our Thames street one morning, when he made a scene over the paper bag in which his purchase of grapes was put, and only rested content when this had been changed for a wrapping of green leaves.

Quick to think, brilliant at times in his speech, but vain and shallow to the last degree, was this clever creature who went from weak to bad and worse, and for the last few years dragged out a miserable life in obscurity and exile. If it is true that his is a certain play lately put on the English stage under the name of another writer, there is in addition that the man's moral tone became lower still after he was forced to drop out of sight.

The disclosures made at the time of Oscar Wilde's downfall removed him at once from any chance of recovery of social position. He offended the canons of good taste and decency to an extent that the world does not forgive, though wickedness alone sometimes is overlooked. Wilde is one of the few Irishmen of good birth and education who disgraced his country instead of honoring it. He had every advantage of travel and culture, but lacked the qualities that would make these of value. Fortunately, any chord of influence that his surface brilliancy might have left his sad and sordid last days have gone far to dissipate.

The popular vote in the recent Presidential election, with only two or three states estimated, the others showing the official figures, gives President McKinley a total of 7,263,266 votes and Bryan a total of 6,415,387, or a plurality for McKinley of 847,897 over Bryan. In 1896 his plurality was 601,854, and this year these figures have been increased by 246,025. Mr. McKinley shows a gain in his total vote of 158,487, and Mr. Bryan's total is 87,539 less than he received four years ago, making a new gain of 246,025 for the Republican candidate. What McKinley's popular majority over all the other Presidential candidates will be cannot be told positively until the vote for the minor candidates is officially announced. It will probably be over 400,000, as compared with 286,728 in 1896.

Joseph H. Manley of Maine will be appointed commissioner of internal revenue to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Commissioner Wilson. Mr. Wilson was a citizen of West Virginia and that state expected to name his successor, having a candidate in Governor Atkinson, and Kentucky Republicans had named Mr. Yerkes, who was the candidate for governor in the recent election; but both of these will probably have to give way to Mr. Manley, who has been for many years a very prominent member of the Republican national committee. He has a thorough knowledge of the workings of the internal revenue service, having been at one time a special agent of the bureau.

Frederick Degetau, who has been recently elected commissioner to the Congress of the United States to represent Porto Rico, has arrived to take his seat. He says he hopes to be the last commissioner and the first delegate sent by Porto Rico to the American Congress, and that the Republican party, which elected him, has two aims: First, definite and sincere annexation to the United States; second, an organized territory for Porto Rico, as paving the way to become a state of the Union. "The Federalists, who opposed us," he says, "wanted to become a state at once. The feeling for annexation is unanimous. The difference of opinion is in regard to the manner of obtaining it."

Like an echo of the music of the heavenly choirs, the canary bird chorus of two thousand voices must have sounded on the occasion of the opening of the third annual exhibition of the Greater New York Ornithological Society. The birds were of home and foreign birth, but the language in which they poured out what were probably Thanksgiving hymns of cheer was all one and the same. All reserve was forgotten in the vast companionship in which the songsters found themselves, and every little throat expanded to its fullest, and the best star singer held not aloof but used his richest gifts to spur the others on.

Red Cross steamer Irene may not be guilty of violating the flag she flies and carrying contraband material designed for the Chinese, but the suspicions of the Germans are not to be wondered at when the conduct of the Chicago-Americans flying the same flag is remembered. The Red Cross has been successfully used once as a shield for those going to the battlefields not for hospital work but as fighters, and it must be an object of suspicion instead of veneration henceforth.

The Republicans of the Senate will undoubtedly receive back with open arms the three Silver Republicans, Jones and Stewart of Nevada and Kyle of South Dakota, who had strayed from the fold but are now willing to be counted again as Republicans. The Republican majority in the present Senate is none too large, and prodigal sons will be heartily welcomed.

The reported sudden coolness toward Mr. Kruger on the part of the Dutch may have something to do with a cautious spirit inspired among the Dutch counsellors by the fact that the British minister has left Holland for the time, ostensibly for a visit home, but with much the same appearance of annoyance that the home-coming of our minister to Turkey shows.

Three young men killed and one probably fatally injured while playing football is the record for one day last week. Another death as the result of hazing at West Point is expected daily. It would look as if we had fine young men to burn.

Indian Territory, as well as Oklahoma, shows a remarkable increase in population in the past ten years, having now 391,960 inhabitants against 180,182 in 1890, a gain of 117.5 per cent.

Congress has resumed, and has a number of important matters to consider before next March. Here's hoping everything will proceed with neatness and dispatch.

There is no occasion to complain of the weather.

THE CAPITAL AS WASHINGTON LAST SAW IT.

When Washington last beheld the city which bears his name, shortly before his death in 1799, it was a straggling settlement in the woods, almost wholly devoid of streets, with 30 or 40 residences—most of these small and uncomfortable—and an unfinished Capitol and President's house. Indeed Washington long remained a sparsely built, unsightly city and a comfortless place of residence. For more than a generation its growth in population was less than 600 a year, a rate of increase that would now put to shame almost any village in the land; and so late as 1810 De Bacourt, the French minister, could write that Washington was "neither a city, nor a village, nor the country," but "a building-yard placed in a desolate spot, wherein living is unbearable."

The opening of the civil war found it a dirty, straggling, unkempt town. The water supply came from pumps and springs; there were neither street cars nor paved streets; no fire department, police force worthy of the name, and not a sewer in the city. Earthen bluffs lined the river bank; stables and wooden fences surrounded the White House; the present departments were not half finished, and the parks and commons were given up to weeds. But all this was changed by the struggle for the Union, which doubled the population of Washington and brought in freedom and Northern enterprise, but more important ... a thousand moving and glorious associations, endeared the Capital to the people of the whole country. Then came its remaking by Shepherd and his associates. Now it is a truly imperial city, and the judgment of Washington and the genius of L'Enfant have been vindicated.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Notable Events Occurring at the Close of the Eighteenth Century.

[Copyright, 1900, by R. E. Hughes, Louisville.]

At Hohenlinden, Bavaria, the Austrians, commanded by Archduke John, were defeated with great loss by the French under General Moreau. It was a hard-fought battle, the imperialists killed and wounded amounting to 10,000 men and their loss in prisoners to 10,000 more. The forces opposed were nearly equal in number.

The other great battle of the year was at Marengo, in northern Italy, June 14, shortly after Napoleon had made his memorable passage of the Alps. The French army was commanded by Bonaparte himself. The Austrians outnumbered the French three to one and the latter were at first driven back, but the obstinate resistance of Desaix, who had just arrived from Egypt, and the charge of the brave Kellerman, changed the result. The battle ended in a complete overthrow of the Austrian army. Among the killed on the side of the French was the heroic General Desaix. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful. Napoleon compared the advance of the Austrians during several hours of the battle to the extraordinary power of the British column displayed at the battle of Fontenoy, Belgium, 55 years before between the French and the English, Hanoverians, Dutch and Austrians. By a treaty between the Austrian General Melas and Bonaparte, signed the day following, the latter obtained 12 strong fortresses and became master of Italy.

The very day of the battle of Marengo, Kleber, whom Napoleon had left in charge of the army in Egypt, was assassinated by a Turkish fanatic, and shortly afterward the entire French force was obliged to surrender to the English. The French reverses in Egypt, however, were soon made up by fresh victories in Europe. Moreau's success at Hohenlinden was not the first of the year, although the most important, as it opened the way to Vienna. His army of 130,000 had invaded Germany and defeated the Austrians three times in May—at Engen, Moeskirch and Biberach. At Hochstadt, a city on the Danube in Bavaria, he won again in June. A few days after the battle of Marengo the city of Genoa, in northern Italy, was surrendered to the French. During May and half of June it had been blockaded by a British fleet and Austrian army until, literally starved, it was evacuated by capitulation.

The battle of Hohenlinden was the result of the termination of the armistice between France and Austria, the negotiation for peace between France and England having failed. This victory and that of Marengo broke the power of Austria, so that nothing remained for the emperor but to accept such terms as France chose to dictate. The peace of Luneville followed, which confirmed the cessions made by the treaty of Campo Formio; stipulated that the Rhine is the Dutch territories should form the boundary of France, and recognized the Batavian, Helvetic, Ligurian and Cisalpine republics. England was not the only country that remained at war with France.

Another crowned head bowed to the sceptre of the grim reaper. Ernest Frederick I, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, died, having reigned 36 years, during which the land was plunged into bankruptcy so that an imperial commission was appointed on his death to manage the finances. Just a century before Albert, the second son of Ernest the Pious, who founded the elder line of Saxe-Coburg, died childless, and it was not until now that his possessions, the subject of vehement contentions among the other Saxon houses for 100 years, was finally distributed.

Knight of London first published a process for rendering platinum in its native state amenable to mechanical working.

Jute was introduced into England from East Indies.

Admiral Nelson, the greatest of England's commanders at sea, returned from the Mediterranean command during which, the darkest period of his career, the world was ready to shift its cheer, echoing yet from his triumph two years before, the battle of the Nile, to hisses for the sanction he had given the judicial murder at Naples of Caracciolo, the admiral of the Neopolitan fleet, who had served in the rebel cause only under compulsion. It was commonly supposed that this black passage in Nelson's life had been caused by female prompting. Leaving Naples under a cloud, Nelson had drawn the sunshine of glory once more upon him while en route to England by giving effectual aid in the siege of Malta, taken by Bonaparte on his way to Egypt, and upon reaching home was greeted by his country with general acclaim, receiving a peerage for the battle of the Nile and the well-merited rank of vice admiral.

Carl Maria von Weber, musical composer and creator of "romantic opera," though only four years old, set to music the libretto of an opera called "Das Waldmaedchen," which was produced at Freiburg. The precocity of the youth attracted universal attention. Von Weber was a cousin of Mozart.

Madam Recamier, the famous French beauty, now in her twenty-third year, was a power in Paris. Her salon was one of the chief resorts of literary and political society that pretended to fashion. History gives her the distinction of being one woman who in ill health or reduced circumstances, or even in old age, lost not her attraction.

Sir Walter Scott, poet and novelist of fame, was engaged in preparing a collection of the minstrelsy of the Scottish border, having been busy since his boyhood collecting Scottish Border ballads in a hope of doing for ancient border manners what Goethe had done for the ancient feudalism of the Rhine. Scott at this time held the office of Sheriff-Deputy of Selkirkshire.

William Nichols, an English writer on natural philosophy, made the discovery of the decomposition of water by the agency of galvanism, which was said to be the foundation of Sir Humphrey Davy's discoveries in the decomposition of alkalines.

The Shakers were flourishing, having been in existence eight years. They formed the most important communistic societies of the United States, making celibacy an essential feature of their system.

Trappist monks, scattered from France to the four winds of the earth by the revolution, were locating in America, Spain, Germany and England. Amidst all difficulties and discouragements the order not only maintained itself, but grew and strengthened.

The practice of holding camp meetings originated.

The Arkwright system of cotton wearing had been in operation a year and was proving a big success.

There were 120,000 gypsies in Spain alone.

Among the births of the year of persons who won fame in life were the following:

Viscount Antonio Feliciano Castilho, Portuguese poet.

George Catternale, English painter.

Duke Luis Alves de Lima, Caxias, Brazilian soldier.

Gustave Chaix d'Est-Arge, French adventurer.

William Chambers, brother of Robert, Scotland editor.

Benjamin Champneys, American jurist and statesman.

Edward B. Chandler, Nova Scotian jurist and statesman.

PORTRAITS IN PUBLIC PLACES.

[Scribner's Magazine.]

If it were the practice of those who erect halls for municipal or state use, colleges, chambers of commerce or boards of trade to maintain certain rooms as repositories for portraits which custom and the function of the building call for, such rooms would be beautiful and dignified, and contribute much to the splendor of the whole. Organizations, civic halls, state houses, and national departments possess portraits of persons whose achievements have identified them with the activities that the structure stands for. With due consideration and some architectural forethought, these canvases might be made to serve a splendid decorative purpose, and add much to the architectural beauty and significance of the halls that hold them. It is clear that they hardly do this a present.

At the present time the conditions by which these portraits are acquired by the state or the institution which owns them are such that few could be made use of for a decorative end; and it is mainly, perhaps, because the community is the beneficiary, not the donor. Many of them are gifts of individuals, and may or may not be works of art. This is not surprising when sentiment instead of knowledge guides the gift. There may be a way, however, to overcome this handicap. It would be no invasion of the prerogative of sentiment if the preparation of these memorials were placed under the control of the authorities who should care for them and house them, or of a special committee which should select the painter—a committee whose concern it would be to know the best that was being produced in the portraiture of the day. On this board of selection, then, might be one artist of reputation, chosen annually, to act with them. This could, doubtless, be arranged, and the judgment of the professional painter who should thus act would be valuable on the further question of framing and placing the picture; for this all has to do with the harmony and beauty of the hall destined for this character of decoration or ornamentation. Do not let the fact be ignored that portraits well chosen and well placed may serve the purpose of noble decoration.

WATCHING THE WASPS.

Among my favorite insects, writes Charles B. Bennet in the December St. Nicholas, are the common social wasps, especially those that do not make any coverings over their nests. One reason is because I like to study insects in their wild state, and the social wasps are almost the only active insects that can be kept, and yet remain entirely free.

By carefully bringing a nest, with all the wasps on it, to a good place for observation, as just outside of a window which is seldom opened, the habits of the wasps can be easily watched without confining these insects at all. And there we may watch them without danger of getting stung. The wasps that do not make any covering over their nests are preferable to those that do, because then we can see so much more of their habits; then, in fact, all their domestic habits can be easily seen, which is not the case with most insects.

Wasps also have the advantage of not being rare, so that generally it is not hard to procure a nest of some kind; and if it should happen to be just the kind spoken of here, it will be all the more interesting for different ones to tell about the history of the different wasps when it comes to next autumn.

And if any one should fall in love with these bold and truly very interesting little neighbors of ours, it may be a satisfaction for him to know that these little insects are our helpers, even if they do like to taste fruits, for every year the different kinds of wasps make deadly war on the troublesome flies and on the destructive caterpillars, besides on many other insects that annoy the farmers, gardeners and us.

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.

It makes life miserable.

Its sufferers eat not because they WANT to—but simply because they MUST.

They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, a feeling of puffy fulness, headache, heartburn and what not.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured Joseph F. Laine, Flanagan, Ky., who writes: "I was troubled with dyspepsia for a number of years and took medicine that did me no good. I was advised by friends to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and it put my bowels in perfect condition, gave me strength and energy and made me feel like a new person."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Beware of substitutes. Buy Hood's and only Hood's.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND,

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO

R. C. Derby, 138 Bellevue Ave.

UNITY CLUB.

A Study Meeting of the Unity Club to be held TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, at 8 o'clock. Lecture by Rev. C. H. Porter, Jr.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 8 A. M.—Forecast for New England—Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably local rains or snow; variable winds, mostly fresh southerly to easterly.

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Dec. 3, 8 A. M.—Local forecast—Cloudy and generally fair tonight and Tuesday; variable winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Though there is considerable local cloudiness in the central and eastern portions of the country, the weather is fair except for local rains in the Gulf states. While the conditions are somewhat unsettled over the upper lake region and western Gulf states there is no defined storm centre. The barometers are above 30 inches in all sections except in the Canadian Northwest. The temperature is moderate in all sections, and at this time there is no indication of colder weather in the near future. At 8 a. m. the temperature at Boston was 38, New York 40, Washington 30, New Orleans 56, St. Louis 36, Chicago 30, Denver 22, San Francisco 44.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	41	48	49
Barometer,	30.19	30.17	30.12
Wind,	N W	W	S W
Weather,	Fair	Fair	Fair

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 56 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 12 m
Moon sets ..... 3 h 32 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 16 m
Day's decrease ..... 0 h 01 m
High water ..... 4 h 25 m; 16 h 57 m

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 57 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 12 m
Moon sets ..... 4 h 46 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 15 m
Day's decrease ..... 0 h 02 m
High water ..... 5 h 17 m; 17 h 50 m

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 58 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 12 m
Moon sets ..... 5 h 57 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 14 m
Day's decrease ..... 0 h 03 m
High water ..... 6 h 08 m; 18 h 39 m

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6.

Sun rises ..... 6 h 59 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 12m
Moon rises ..... — h — m
Length of day ..... 9 h 13 m
Day's decrease ..... 0 h 04 m
High water ..... 0 h 57 m; 19 h 23 m

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon, December 6, 5 h 13 m, W.
Last Quarter, December 13, 17 h 42 m, E.
New Moon, December 21, 19 h 01 m, W.
First Quarter, December 28, 20 h 49 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

Wanted—Girls; 7th page.
Dr. E. V. Murphy; 4th page.
Touro Dining Rooms; 3d page.
Furniture at Auction; 8th page.
Kazanjian & Co.—Notice; 1st page.
Unity Club—Study Meeting; 5th page.
Carr—Christmas Cards, etc.; 8th page.
J. H. Brierley—Canned Goods; 3d page.
Wanted—Girl for Housework; 7th page.
Kenyon & Smith—Malt Extract; 2d page.
Landers & Son—Holiday Goods; 5th page.
Industrial Trust Co.—Statement; 7th page.
Assignee's Notice—Schreier Estate; 4th page.
Woman's Exchange—Christmas Sale; 5th page.
Washington Market—A New Discovery; 3d page.
P. T. Bailey—Page Coiled Wire Fencing; 4th.

Advertisers will serve their own interests as well as the convenience of the paper by handing in their announcements early in the day. Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before or early on the day of issue to insure insertion and proper classification.

FOR SALE,

Two Well-Arranged Dwelling Houses on Elm street, and an Additional Building Lot.

To be disposed of as a whole or in parcels. To estate purchasers with small savings to invest, the larger part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. A rare chance for working men to acquire a home at a small original outlay and reduce the mortgage by gradual payments.

Herbert L. Dyer, 1 Travers Block,

Cor. Bellevue Ave. and Bath Road.

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Gas and Electric Lighting.

Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms

Philip F. Conroy,

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

HENRY BULL, JR., Agent
177 THAMES STREET.

Real Estate for Sale.

CORNER lot, on Bliss road, contains 21,000 square feet. Asked $3,000.

Lot on Beacon street, near the Middletown line, contains over two acres. Asked $1,600.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Real Estate Agent,
Newport, R. I.

DR. E. V. MURPHY,

50 Pelham Street,
(Corner of Spring).

Office Hours: Until 9:30 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.
TELEPHONE 452.

A. W. LUTHER,

Real Estate.

Office - - - Ferry Wharf,

Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor

OFFERS FOR SALE

A FARM IN MIDDLETOWN.

Over 26 acres. Good house for residence, 12 rooms, 2 barns, fertile land, within 2 miles of Newport. Amongst several farms which Mr. Taylor holds for sale in Middletown, his judgment selects this as one of the best and cheapest.

OFFICE 324 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Hours 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Telephone No. 350.

DIED.

BATES—2d inst., Charnie P., son of Hall and Mary Bates, aged 2 days.

GEORGE—In this city, 2d inst., George. A most loyal, faithful servant for five generations of the Pelham family, aged 78 years. Funeral services at the Thames Street Methodist Church tomorrow (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock.

SULLIVAN—In this city, 3d inst., at her residence, 20 So. Baptist street, Johanna, widow of Bartel Sullivan.

HARKER—In this city, 29th ult., Cara James Barker, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 242 Broadway, Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ESTEN—In Providence, 1st inst., Samuel J. Esten, in his 74th year.

GOULD—In Providence, 1st inst., Edward N. Gould, in his 64th year.

PEARSE—In East Providence, 1st inst., Robert H. Pearse, in his 59th year.

CROSBY—In Peoria, 1st inst., Amey A., widow of Samuel A. Crosby, in her 72d year.

GARRICK—In this city, 3d inst., at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Hugh Lynch, 25 Walnut street, Mary, widow of Thomas Garrick.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 813 Thames street. Residence 6 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

Dyspepsia is difficult digestion, due to the absence of natural digestive fluids. Hood's Sarsaparilla restores the digestive powers.

12-Acre Farm for Sale.

I have AN EXCELLENT FARM of 12 acres for sale on Mitchell's Lane in Middletown. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, overlooking the East passage and having farm BUILDINGS IN GOOD REPAIR. This property is well worth your consideration. Full particulars of Mr. Hazard, Real Estate Agent.

FOR RENT.

I am fully authorized to rent, UNFURNISHED, THE COTTAGE OF MISS RANDOLPH, 454 Broadway. This is an excellent MODERN HOUSE of ten rooms and bath, with hot water heater, and has a concrete cellar. Full particulars at my office.

SIMEON HAZARD, 194 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE 350.

GRAIN
HAY AND STRAW
Of the very best quality.

H. L. MARSH & CO.

(H. L. Marsh. Howard B. Peckham.)

TELEPHONE 208.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fine House of 13 Rooms

In excellent order. All improvements. 360 Broadway.

Fine Lots on Broadway and Elliott Place.

Moderate price.

William O. Elliott, 507 Broadway.

For Sale.

A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.

Price $10,000,

A very small part of which need be paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

C. T. KNOWLES,
BAY VIEW HOTEL. JAMESTOWN, R. I.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

Two-masted Fishing Boat,

36 foot keel, 10 foot beam, 3 foot deep; centre-board. Apply to Mr. Bliven, Spring wharf.

Have You Any Furniture for Sale?

If so call and I will pay the highest cash prices.

WILLIAM LOFTUS, 234 Spring St.

New and Second-Hand Antique Furniture

NOTICE!

SEALED PROPOSALS for a lease of the old City Hall for one or more years will be received by the Public Property Committee at the office of the City Clerk in the new City Hall up to 5 o'clock December 3d, A. D. 1900.

Proposals must state the rental price per year offered, the length of lease desired and the purpose for which the building is to be leased and used.

PUBLIC PROPERTY COMMITTEE,
By Joseph Haire, Chairman.

Page Coiled Wire Fencing.

Erected on steel or wooden posts, set in concrete; all complete, rests $1 to $1½ per running rod, according to number of end, corner or gate posts; height 2 ft. to 10 ft. 30 styles of handsome

WROUGHT IRON FENCING

That costs from $1.10 to $3.50 per running foot, with posts set in concrete and fence thoroughly painted.

Dealer in Mail Boxes, Bond Steel Posts, Cages for large birds, or wild animals, Wire Door Mats, and Wrought Iron Grave Guards a specialty. Goods on hand much as possible, and I guarantee every piece of fence I put up. For further information address

PERCY T. BAILEY, 85 Portsmouth, R. I.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Martha Schreier has this day made a general assignment of all her property (not exempt from attachment) including the business carried on by her at No. 113 Thames street, to the undersigned, for the equal benefit of all her creditors (except as in the deed of Assignment set forth). All persons indebted to said Martha Schreier should forthwith make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against her should present their claims to the undersigned within three months from the date hereof.

HENRY HESS, Assignee.

Newport, December 3, 1900.

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

FOR NURSING AND GENERAL USE

SEND FOR "BABIES" A BOOK FOR MOTHERS.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co., — New York.

PHILHARMONIC INTERMISSIONS.

Society to Produce the "Messiah" Soon After Christmas.

The Philharmonic Society is working hard to give a fine production of the "Messiah" shortly after Christmas, and from present indications may expect a large audience to attend the concert. The committee in charge of the selection of the music decided that the most interesting work to be presented to the public at such a time would be Handel's great Christmas masterpiece. There is no preacher, there is no book, which impresses the story of Christ's birth as the beautiful oratorio of the "Messiah." Not alone are the words chosen to be set to music the most powerful in the Bible, but the music itself is religious in the fullest sense. There is a message for every heart. The recitatives following the Shepherd's Pastorale (so beautifully played here three years ago by Miss Broome), express the holiest of Christmas joy.

The Philharmonic is fortunate in having secured a large list of patrons or associate members, but the Society makes a plea for a larger active membership. The need lies particularly in the men's parts, which are by no means full enough in volume. The women's chorus work is very fine—well balanced and of superior quality; the men's is of as good quality, but they are too few in number. The excuse of the difficulty of learning the music might beovercome if those who advance it would only attend a rehearsal and hear the work of the accompanists. Every part is played separately, note by note, until the music becomes familiar to the ear as well as to the eye. There is also another reason for the encouragement of modest singers. It is that, every part being of equal difficulty, there is no room for criticism of individual work. The society seeks the more willing support of the musical men in the community.

The 15-minute intermissions at the rehearsals have been given as usual this season. The dates and the names of the performers who have furnished the programs are as follows:

October 25—Overture, for four hands on piano, Coriolanus, Beethoven. Given by Mrs. C. E. Lawton and Mr. Langley.

November 1—Readings from "Merchant of Venice," Act III, Scene I and "Taming of the Shrew," Act II, Scene I, Shakespeare. Given by Miss Emily Bradley and Dr. Bradley.

November 8—Illness of artist caused failure of program. Time filled with conversation.

November 15—Soprano voice selections: "With Verdure Clad," aria from "Creation" of Haydn and "With a Violet" and "One Summer night" of Grieg. Given by Miss Annie Driscoll.

November 22—Violin solos: La Melancholie, Demuth; Andante from "Orpheus" of Gluck; Finale, Allegro from Sonate in A of Handel. Given by Miss Angiolina Gale.

November 26—Reading (original manuscript), "Music in a Boarding House." Given by Mrs. A. G. Langley.

As seen by the above list, the 15 minutes allotted for rest to the singers in the club are filled with interesting work by selected members. Enjoyment as well as instruction is aimed at by the intermission committee. Humorous readings, interspersed with music well rendered, break up the monotony of otherwise long rehearsals. The intermission committee owes a debt of thanks to those who have entertained the society this season, and is desirous of thanking them and complimenting them for their artistic excellence in the name of the Philharmonic Society.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. and Mrs. John Dunn of Block Island are guests of Mrs. Andrew Williams.

Mr. George H. Vars, general manager of the New York Association in Boston, and Mrs. Vars, who spent Thanksgiving with Mr. Vars's parents, Mr. and Mrs C. A. Vars, returned to their home today. Mrs. C. A. Vars went with them for a visit.

Yesterday while Mr. Isaac Clarke was at Hull Cove beach he left his horse, which was attached to a light wagon, for a few minutes. The animal evidently determined to return home without Mr. Clarke and took a short cut into a lot, from which the road was gained by an extraordinary jump over a four-foot stone wall. The horse and wagon landed in the road, only dislodging one stone from the wall. The wagon was but slightly damaged, the whiffletree and one wheel being broken.

Miss Ethel Bryant and Mr. Robert Gusman, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Abbott Chandler, returned today to Kingston.

Mr. Patrick Drury was able to be out for a short time today.

Mrs. Kelley has closed her lunch room in the Caswell block for the winter.

Mrs. Charles E. Sowle has gone to New York, where Mr. Sowle has a position with Hlsted, the photographer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Arnold, who have been guests of Mr. Horace Arnold, have returned to Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ray have returned from a visit to Providence.

Mr. J. C. Terry of Fall River, who is to remodel the ferry slip here, will probably begin work the middle of this week. He is now building the new bridge in Fall River. The engineer office decided that it was not necessary to obtain permission of them to extend the slip out, as it comes within the harbor line, which was established a few years ago and approved by the state.

PROBATE COURT.

In the probate court this morning Alexander Peckham was appointed administrator on the estate of Elizabeth S. Peckham. The first and final account of the administrator de bonis non with the will annexed on the estate of Robert R. Carr was allowed and ordered recorded, as was the final account of the administratrix on the estate of Charles A. Siegfried. The petition of the guardian of John, Margaret and Annie Sullivan for sale of real estate was granted. A certified copy of the will of Max Reinach and the probate thereof was ordered filed and the appointment of an executor in Rhode Island was continued for further hearing. Inventories of the estates of Sarah E. Gardner and John E. Dowling were allowed. The petition to sell personal estate of John E. Dowling was granted.

Petitions for probate of the will of Thomas Whitford, for sale of real estate of John J. Shea, and for approval of the guardian of Catherine A. and Mary G. Donohoe were continued to December 10. Petitions were received, and according to law were continued to December 24, for letters of administration on the estates of Alfred Greene, Patrick Halpin and George Phinney; for probate of the will and letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of Michael J. Johnson, and for the consideration of the first and final account of the administrator on the estate of George Nicoletti, alias Clay.

BY TROLLEY FROM PROVIDENCE.

Yesterday the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad began running electrics on the line between Fall River and Providence, with connections at Bristol and Warren. There are more opportunities now of traveling over that route than there were Saturday, for there are daily 26 trips between Fall River and Providence, 26 from Bristol and 43 from Warren. Sundays the numbers are respectively 17, 14 and 25. These trains are supposed to connect with the steam cars for Newport, but yesterday they failed to be always on time and in consequence three special trains were run here from Fall River. Today they seem to be running better, for this morning only one special arrived, about 10 o'clock, bringing those who should have reached here on the 9 a. m. train.

DEATH OF "GEORGE."

Yesterday there died in this city a faithful old family servant, who had lived in one family probably longer than any one else in Rhode Island, perhaps in the country. He was "George," the colored servant of Mr. Theodore W. Phinney. Born in Cuba 78 years ago, he had been with the Phinney family practically all his life, and it was his proud boast that he had served five generations. Of him Mr. Phinney says that he never knew a more faithful or conscientious person. He was one of whom he could say that he had never heard of his telling an untruth during the many years he had known him.

"George," as everybody knew him, was for the past 30 years or more a devout member of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church, a regular attendant at the 9 o'clock prayer meeting on Sunday, and always ready to pay his proportion or more of the running and extra expenses of the church. He leaves no relatives here.

HE WENT ROUND IT.

[London King.]

Before Bismarck reconstructed the map of Europe and made a united Germany a dozen little principalities used to annoy travelers by stopping them at their frontiers until they had satisfied the custom-house demands. A yankee once had his carriage stopped at the frontier of a petty prince's country. The Herr Ober, controleur at the custom-house, came forward, and, much to his indignation, was received in a nonchalant way. The yankee was ungentlemanly enough not to get out of his carriage or even to take off his hat. The Herr Ober sharply demanded the key of the tourist's trunks, which his subordinate began handling roughly. "Here, hands off," shouted the yankee "I didn't come from the United States of America to be controlled by you. Put those trunks back. I'll not go through at all. I'll turn back. I'm in no hurry and don't care for losing a day. You're no country. You're only a spot. I'll go round you." And he did.

Rhode Island Turkeys,

Vermont Turkeys, Western Turkeys.

Mongrel Goose, Ducks, Chickens, Grouse, Partridge, Quail.

Brown's Market

PROGRESS IN RUSSIA.

Evidences of a Forward Movement Along Many Lines.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

ST. PETERSBURG, November 19.—The population of Russia was estimated at about 75,000,000 in 1861, the year of the emancipation of the serfs. It is now calculated to be over 136,000,000, according to a statement just published by the ministry of finance.

The Slavic population is 73 per cent of the whole, Russians alone, numbering 80,000,000, or 60 per cent, and the Poles 9,000,000 or seven per cent. The total Finnish population is over 6,000,000, and the Lithuanians almost reach the same figures, numbering 5,000,000. Various Turkish peoples of the Volga, the Crimea, the Caucasus and Siberia number 11,000,000, or about nine per cent of the whole. There are 4,000,000 Hebrews, and about 1,000,000 persons of German descent or birth.

It has so long been the fashion to describe the land of the czar as "darkest Russia" or "starving Russia" that most people have difficulty in realizing that there has been any progress in the empire during the last 40 years except in population. An unprejudiced observer is fairly overwhelmed with evidences of a forward movement along a thousand lines. Since the gloomier view is maintained stubbornly, in spite of the immense railway constructions of recent years, it may be worth while to point out a few of the numerous minor indications of quickened life which have come to hand unsought, and to mention some of the erroneous impressions which a residence here dispels.

As to restrictive regulations, travelers have been warned against carrying books in their baggage since the police made an attempt to read them all and would probably "caviar" (blot out with an impenetrable ink) any passages which they did not understand. The fact is that the police did not read even the titles of any books in the luggage of a single passenger the evening your correspondent crossed the frontier. Foreign newspapers filled with the most varied criticism of Russian affairs are freely admitted and widely read. The official whose duty it is to pass upon political telegrams sent abroad has been found to be a pleasant, well informed, polished gentleman, whose blue pencil is not in evidence as much as is generally imagined.

One usually comes to Russia with the most exaggerated expectations of troubles and vexation on account of passport regulations. With the exception of having to get one's passport vized by a Russian consul-general abroad before crossing the frontier, the police requirements are in reality far less onerous than those of Germany. In St. Petersburg the passport is delivered to the hotel proprietor, who sends it to the police. It is returned endorsed with a new stamp, for which one must pay a small fee. The police look to the hotel proprietor or to the door keepers of private houses for the proper enforcement of their regulations. One could accumulate instances of this kind indefinitely. Without opening large subjects, a few facts, in themselves perhaps petty, will suffice to show that the idea that Russia is stagnant is equally erroneous.

ABOLITION OF EXPORT DUTIES.

Likely to Result to the Advantage of the American Sugar Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The news that France, Germany and Austria have reached a tentative agreement for abolishing the export bounty on sugar is attracting quite a little attention at the moment in local sugar circles, and somewhat diverse theories are current regarding the effect of such a change if made on refiners' supplies here. There seems to be a general agreement, however, that a very important effect would be an immediate and large increase in the exports of American preserved fruits and jellies at the expense of the business of the great English and Scotch preservers. The effect of the removal of the European bounties would also, it is argued, tend to increase the consumption and restrict production of sugars in the Continental countries.

"I believe," said one of the closest students of the raw sugar supply, "that with the development of Cuba under the trade relations which will probably be sought by that island with this country Cuba will in a few years be producing sufficient cane sugar to completely shut out the beet sugars of Europe. Cuba's last crop was about 200,000 tons. This year's yield will run about 500,000 tons, and the next will probably be between 750,000 and 1,000,000 tons."

Hobson's Symptoms Favorable.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, U. S. N., who is ill with typhoid fever at the Presbyterian Hospital, was said by the authorities of that institution today to "be getting along nicely, with symptoms very favorable."

Transports McClellan and Sedgwick.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Transpor McClellan, which arrived today from Porto Rico and Cuba, brings 32 cabin passengers and 301 returning soldiers and other passengers. Among the soldiers are 70 enlisted men of Company I, Eleventh Infantry and 90 men, battery G, Fifth artillery, changing station. The others are discharged and furloughed soldiers.

Transport Sedgwick brought from Matanzas and Havana 12 cabin passengers, 35 discharged soldiers, civilians, etc, also 130 mules and 63 horses.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Frank M. Wheeler has gone to New York.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer have returned from Boston.

—The Norman-Little wedding will take place December 12.

—Mr. Lockwood Danielson returned from Providence this afternoon.

—Major Young returned this afternoon from his Thanksgiving vacation.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Rachel Spooner and Mr. Robert Gladding.

—Miss Annie Cavanough of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Cullen on Marsh street.

—Miss Fadden and Miss Freeman, of the corps of public school teachers, have returned from New York.

—Mr. Stephen D. Anderson, son of Mr. Gorton Anderson, returned to New York this afternoon.

—Mr. Job A. Peckham has returned from Orange, N. J., where he spent Thanksgiving with his son, Mr. Edward S. Peckham.

—The sidewalks on the Charles street side of Mr. F. P. Garrettson's store was put in today, and this completes the work for this year.

—Mr. Richard DeLogerot, Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Miss Elsie French, Mrs. David King and Miss Gwendolin King went to New York this afternoon.

—In the poultry show at Fall River last week Edward P. Sisson of South Portsmouth received first prizes for barred Plymouth Rock hen and pullet.

—The old furniture and rubbish from the several deserted city offices is being carted to the old city hall, where it will be sold at auction later in the week.

—The loss on the Greene building on Long wharf by the recent fire has been adjusted for $93.50. It was insured in the Royal Insurance Company, through the agency of W. G. Ward.

—Mrs. S. R. Colhoun and Miss Colhoun, wife and daughter of Pay Inspector S. R. Colhoun, U. S. N., left Paris November 28 for the Riviera, arriving at Nice in time for the Carnival.

—Saturday the St. Mary's Juniors defeated the Rough Riders at football, 11 to 2, and the Yale Juniors defeated the Eagle Juniors, 16 to 14. The St. Mary Juniors state that they were not defeated as reported before.

—James Arvallo of New York, Mrs. R. A. Ward, K. S. Ingraham and F. A. Arnold of Boston and Henry A. Young of Providence are registered at the Perry House. The Phelan Stock Company is also at the hotel.

—It is understood that Captain John McGowan, U. S. N., who was recently detailed for duty at Key West naval station, will be among the June retiring list of 1901, his war record making him eligible for the retired list of rear admirals.

—The condition of Mr. Walter Dring, who had a bad fall at the Coggeshall school, continues to improve, so that now the attending physician thinks he will be all right in time, though it will be a long while probably before he will regain his strength.

—This evening at 8 o'clock in the chapel of the United Congregational Church the pastors and two delegates from each of the city churches will meet as a general committee to discuss plans for the proposed Federation of the Newport churches for united Christian work.

—Word was received this morning from Mr. George W. West, who managed the amateur minstrel performance at the Opera House last week, to the effect that he had been married in Fall River last evening to Miss Eggleston of this city and that Mr. and Mrs. West were going to Providence.

—Mr. William Shepley, who purchased the Cop. state on Washington street, has offers from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the Joy Steamboat Company for the property. He is still considering them and says if he cannot get the figures he wants he will use the property for the new brick works.

—In making some of the minor arrangements for the marriage of Miss Elsie French and Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Monday, January 14, it transpired that from the first it has been the intention to have the ceremony performed in the Zabriskie Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist, and the rector, Rev. Charles F. Beattie, will officiate. The ceremony will take place at noon.

—Mr. Andrew Johnson, gardener for Mrs. David King, will accompany his cousin, Mr. Larsen, to New York this evening. Mr. Larsen is to sail on steamer Cymric of the White Star line for Sweden, leaving New York tomorrow. A surprise party was given him by the members of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church at the residence of Mr. Johnson on Spring street Friday evening.

—Two fireproof inner doors for the city and probate clerks' offices have been received and are being put in place today. They were arranged for in the original plan, but have only just been received. They are placed inside the regular wooden door and will be closed only in case of fire and when the offices are closed. That part of the building in which these two offices are situate is fireproofed and of course need fireproof doors to protect them in case of fire.

—The report that it is necessary for Newporters to register before December 31 is not correct, as there is no regular election scheduled before next November in this city. In the towns where elections are to be held next spring, it is held by the court that in order to vote at these elections registry voters must register before December 31 of this year. Of course if people want to register in Newport now there is no objection, and once done they will not have to do it again.

—Mr. Walter Scott Andrews, whose marriage to Miss Curry Connally will be celebrated tomorrow noon in Washington, was host at a dinner Saturday night at the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Andrews, in honor of his ushers. The party included his brother, Mr. Frank W. Andrews, Jr., who will act as best man; Messrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Stuyvesant Leroy, Franklin A. Plummer, Paul A. Andrews, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte and Horace Westcott.

Glenwood Ranges

MAKE COOKING EASY.

SOLD ONLY BY

Walsh Bros,

222 THAMES STREET.

EUGENE C. O'NEILL, Auctioneer.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION Thursday Morning, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock,

The remaining Furniture in the Old City Hall.

By order of the Committee on Public Property.
JOSEPH HAIRE, Chairman.

If you Do not Know JUST WHEN TO CHANGE YOUR GLASSES, A SAFE RULE IS TO HAVE YOUR EYES CAREFULLY TESTED EVERY TWO YEARS. YOU MAY NOT REQUIRE TO CHANGE GLASSES THEN, BUT IT WILL MAKE YOU FEEL EASY TO KNOW IT POSITIVELY.

DON'T WEAR THE SAME GLASSES AFTER YOUR EYES HAVE GIVEN YOU NOTICE THAT THEY NEED MORE HELP. IF THE GLASSES HAVE BEEN ACCURATELY FITTED YOUR EYES WILL GIVE YOU GOOD AND COMFORTABLE USE FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

IF YOU WILL ALWAYS CHANGE YOUR GLASSES WHEN YOUR EYES CHANGE, GETTING JUST THE PROPER ONES, THERE IS NO REASON WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE ANY EYE TROUBLE. OF COURSE, YOUR OPTICIAN MUST BE CONSCIENTIOUS, COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED.

If you don't know, ask about me.
ESTABLISHED 1851.

Mueller,

Scientific Optician,

100 Bellevue Avenue.

ENGLAND AND NICARAGUA.

No Negotiation Except for Renewal of the Existing Commercial Treaty.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Regarding the despatch from Washington, published in New York this morning, that Great Britain is endeavoring to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce with Nicaragua, which is alleged to have disturbed the American State Department officials, a representative of the foreign office informs the Associated Press today that Great Britain is negotiating with Nicaragua for a renewal of the existing commercial treaty but that no negotiation whatever has been suggested of an exceptional character.

ADJOURNED TWO WEEKS.

Injunction Suit Against the Goulds and the Castellanes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The suit of Antone J. Dittmar against the trustees of the Gould estate, to restrain them from paying to the Count and Countess de Castellane any portion of their income from the Gould property, was called in the supreme court today before Justice Leventrit. Councel on behalf of the Gould family asked for an adjournment, on the ground that affidavits had to be obtained from France from the Count and Countess de Castellane. The attorneys for Dittmar asked that the matter be held over until the second call of the calendar and Justice Leventrit acquiesced. The case was then adjourned to December 17.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE BAZAAR.

Notable Women to be Present During the Festival.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—This evening the week-long bazaar of the National Woman Suffrage Association will be opened at Madison Square Garden. Three of the foremost pioneers of woman suffrage will preside at the inauguration of the festival—Miss Susan B. Anthony, who will come from Rochester; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, who will journey from Boston, and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton of New York. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will come from Boston Friday. On the afternoon of that day she will be the chief attraction of the bazaar, and will recite her "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Miss Helen Kitcher of Topeka, Kan., who has brought with her for the bazaar two carloads of flour and wheat from the Miller's Association of Kansas and the farmers of Sumner county, will also be a prominent member of the receiving line, as will Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker and Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell.

The object of the bazaar is threefold—to advance the suffrage cause throughout the country by a successful business enterprise, to establish more firmly the interest of individual believers not heretofore even adherents of the cause, and to fill the treasury in order to give an impetus to the beginning of the work of the new century.

First Bull Fight of the Texas Fiesta Season.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 3.—The first bull fight of the fiesta season took place in Juarez yesterday afternoon. The bulls were just from the mountains and fought fiercely. Two horses were killed and two men injured. Over 2,000 Americans were present from El Paso.

Typhoid Fever.

Avoid Typhoid Fever by drinking our

Pure Distilled WATER.

This is made from our artesian well water which comes from a depth of 180 feet.

No case of Typhoid Fever has occurred where this water has been used.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO., CHEMISTS.

Telephone No. 520.

212 THAMES STREET, COR. CHURCH STREET.

Marked-Down Sale

Every Saturday Afternoon,

—OF—

Small pieces of Beef, Mutton Lamb, Corn Beef and Veal.

Also Vegetables of all kinds to close the week's sales.

—AT—

H. F. Rooney's, 251 Thames St.

For Gentlemen of Refined Taste,

A watch should be elegant in design and finish. Of course its principal function is to keep good time, whether one is at home or traveling, but neatness and beauty of case are second only to the quality of the mechanism. Our guarantee will assure you that you are getting what you pay for here.

GLAZIER'S, 96 Spring Street.

GETTING DOWN TO THE POINT.

When you are on the verge of selecting your holiday goods. And when you wish your dollars were more elastic. But you must expend each one to the very best possible advantage. We have been catering to your wants for more than thirty years, and we certainly have some advantages in suggesting every need. And as to prices, we assure you we are as low, and in many cases lower, than in larger cities. We desire your trade, and don't want a cent of your money, unless your value received for it.

Full line of Stiff Covered Illustrated Books, 5c., 9c., 13c., 19c., 23c
(Special discount for schools)

Bamboo Jardiniere Stands, two sizes, 59c. and 95c.

Full line of Peck & Snyder's Racing and Hockey Skates.

Full line of Boxing Gloves from 95c. to $6 a set.

Full line of Rugby Footballs from $1 to $4.

Full line of Rubber Footballs from 45c.

Full line of Best Air Guns for 95c.

Iron Banks, [illegible] 10c., 25c., 29c., 45c. up
Iron Trains, [illegible] 45c., 95c. to $2.50.
Fire Engines, 25c., 49c., 59c., 95c. up.
Mechanical Locomotives, 95c. to $2.50.
[illegible] Furniture, 25c., 49c., 75c. up
Mechanical Trains, 50c., 95c. up
Hook & Ladders, 25c., 50c., 95c. up
Parlor Furniture, 25, 50, 45c. [illegible]
Pewter Soldiers, [illegible], 29c., 9[illegible]
Britannia Tea Sets, 15c. up
Fire Patrol Wagons, 25c.
Hose Carts, 95c.
Mechanical Toys, 25c., 45c., 50c.
Black Boards, 15c., 19c. up.
[illegible] Swings, 39c., 15c. [illegible]
Building Blocks, 15c., 25c., 45c. up.
Boys' Reins, 10c., 15c., 15c., 25c. up
[illegible] of Blocks, 15c., 25c., 49c. [illegible]
Noah's Arks, 10c., 25c., 29c., 95c.
Furnished Stables, 25c., 50c., 95c.
Furnished [illegible]
Soldier Suits, 5c. up.
Wash Sets, 25c., 45c., 9c.
Comic Puzzles, 25c., 29c.

Chair Rockers, [illegible], $1.43 up.
Doll [illegible] to $10.
[illegible] up.
[illegible] up.
[illegible] up.
Boys' Velocipedes from $2.23 up.
Girls' Bicycles from $1.71 up.
Rocking Horses, [illegible], $1.43 up.
Doll Cradles, [illegible], 19c., 45c.
[illegible] Wagons, 34c. up.
[illegible], to $1.13.
Doll [illegible], 9c. up.
Dolls' Brass Bedsteads, [illegible], 95c.
[illegible] up.
[illegible] Wheel Carts from 50c. up.
[illegible] from 15c.
[illegible] from [illegible]
[illegible] from [illegible]
[illegible] up.
[illegible] up.
[illegible]

Landers & Son's, The Leader in Holiday Goods Covell's Block.

Several New Patterns in Imitation

French Flannels,

Sold at other places at 17c. per yard, but which we are selling at the special price of 12 1-2c.

A NEW LINE OF

Curtain Muslins,

at 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 17c, 20c and 22c per yard.

NEW PATTERNS OF

Teazle Cloth,

at 10c. per yard.

1,000 YARDS

Outing Flannels,

In remnants, extra heavy goods, at 6 1-4c. per yard.

Levy's [illegible] BROADWAY.

Watches!

Carefully selected stock of watches—gold, gold filled and silver cases; beautifully made, engraved and plain.

Watch Chains for Ladies and Gentlemen.

—AT—

E. C. Blaine's, 245 Thames Street

Near Mill Street

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.

NEWPORT, R. I., November 23, 1900.

To the abutters on Broadway and Washington Square from near the New City Hall to Washington Square near Thames Street, and to all persons interested in the petition of the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company to extend its tracks along Broadway and down Washington Square:

Notice is hereby given that the Committee of the City Council of the City of Newport, on Streets and Highways, will give a Public Hearing to all said persons, in the Council Chamber in the New City Hall in the City of Newport on MONDAY, December 10, 1900, at 8 o'clock P. M., with reference to the extension and location of the tracks of the Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company from their present location on Broadway at or near the New City Hall, down Broadway to Washington Square and along Washington Square towards Thames Street, and with reference to the petition of the said Newport and Fall River Street Railway Company for the said extension, presented to the City Council on the 21st day of November instant and referred to this Committee.

WILLIAM SHEPLEY,
Chairman Committee on Streets and Highways

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS, AND A REMINDER.

No: We don't give away thoroughbred Persian kittens.

No: We do not sell coon cats.

We remind clients that thoroughbred kittens are not born three months old on the 24th of December. That we are therefore now booking orders for Christmas kittens. The first are the best.

Oasis Cattery, 27 Rhode Island Avenue

For the cheapest and most desirable

AWNINGS

—TRY—

Wilmarth, 174 Thames Street.

Telephone 266-3

TURKEYS.

LANDERS & PECKHAM,

112 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 19[illegible].

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC

OPERA HOUSE.

ALL NEXT WEEK

Matinee Daily. Commencing Tuesday.

Engagement of

The E. V. Phelan Stock Co.,

Including ELLA CAMERON, JAMES DURKIN, and an excellent company, presenting

Monday Evening, "The Ensign."

Tuesday—Matinee, "Lady Audley's Secret." Evening, "The Fatal Card."

Wednesday—Matinee, "A Southern Romance." Evening, "Held by the Enemy."

Thursday—Matinee, "Led Astray." Evening, "In Sight of St. Paul's."

Friday—Matinee, "The Creole." Evening, "Too Much Johnson."

Saturday—Matinee, "Held by the Enemy." Evening, "The Great Randolph Mystery."

And a Vaudeville Show alone worth the price of admission, headed by the great Brindamour. Ladies' Concert Orchestra.

PRICES: Matinee, 10c. and 20c. Evenings, 10c., 20c. and 30c.

Seats on sale Saturday, Dec. 1.

OPERA HOUSE.

Monday, December 10.

Newport Artillery Co. Benefit.

DIRECT FROM FROHMAN'S

William Gillette's Great Comedy Triumph.

Because She Loved H m So.

L ght, Wholesome and Full of Laughter.

The Little Minister of Farce.

PRICES: 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.

Reserved seat sale for exchange tickets Friday, Dec. 7. Regular sale Saturday, Dec. 8. Tickets on sale at C. M. Cole's, Newport One Price and Kenyon & Smith's.

Annual Christmas Sale

OF THE

Exchange for Woman's Work

Will be held at the rooms,

50 Washington Sq.,

Friday and Saturday of This Week, December 7 and 8.

Useful and Fancy Articles, suitable for Christmas presents, Cake, Preserves, etc., will be on sale.

M. S. HOLM,

AGENT FOR

White Star, Anchor and Dominion Line Atlantic Steamers.

Drafts on the Old Country for Sale.

ALSO Agent for PITT & SCOTT'S FOREIGN EXPRESS.

Parcels, packages received and forwarded to any part of the WORLD.

184 THAMES STREET

CHAMPION'S LINE

28 Kinsley's Wharf. Telephone.

Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats.

TO LET BY HOUR, DAY OR WEEK.

SAFETY AND PEACE.

Policy of the Administration in China.

Main Topic Treated in the President's Message.

The President's message, submitted to Congress today, is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century you begin the last session of the Fifty-sixth congress with evidences on every hand of individual and national prosperity and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of Republican institutions. Your countrymen will join with you in felicitation that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before and that love for it and the determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period of our history.

In our foreign intercourse the dominant question has been the treatment of the Chinese problem. Apart from this our relations with the powers have been happy.

The recent troubles in China spring from the antiforeign agitation which for the past three years has gained strength in the northern provinces. Their origin lies deep in the character of the Chinese races and in the traditions of their government. The telegraph and the railway spreading over their land, the steamers plying on their waterways, the merchant and the missionary penetrating year by year farther to the interior, became to the Chinese mind types of an alien invasion, changing the course of their national life and fraught with varied foreboding of disaster to their beliefs and their self control.

Posting of antiforeign placards became a daily occurrence, which the repeated representation of the imperial power failed to check or punish. These inflammatory appeals to the ignorance and superstition of the masses, tendentious and absurd in their accusations and deeply hostile in their spirit, could not but work cumulative harm. They aimed at no particular class of foreigners; they were impartial in attacking everything foreign.

An outbreak in Shangtung in which German missionaries were slain was the too natural result of these malevolent teachings. The posting of seditious placards, exhorting to the utter destruction of foreigners and of every foreign thing, continued unrebuked. Hostile demonstrations toward the stranger gained strength by organization.

The Boxers.

The sect commonly styled the Boxers developed greatly in the provinces north of the Yang-tse and with the collusion of many notable officials, including some in the immediate councils of the throne itself, became alarmingly aggressive. No foreigner's life, outside of the protected treaty ports, was safe. No foreign interest was secure from spoliation.

The diplomatic representatives of the powers in Peking strove in vain to check this movement. Protest was followed by demand and demand by renewed protest, to be met with perfunctory edicts from the palace and evasive and futile assurances from the tsung-li-yamen.

The increasing gravity of the conditions in China and the imminence of peril to our own diversified interests in the empire, as well as to those of all the other treaty governments, were soon appreciated by this government, causing it profound solicitude. The United States from the earliest days of foreign intercourse with China had followed a policy of peace, omitting no occasion to testify good will, to further the extension of lawful trade, to respect the sovereignty of its government and to insure by all legitimate and kindly but earnest means the fullest measure of protection for the lives and property of law abiding citizens and for the exercise of their beneficent calling among the Chinese people.

Mindful of this, it was felt to be appropriate that our purposes should be pronounced in favor of such course as would hasten united action of the powers at Peking to promote the administrative reforms so greatly needed for strengthening the imperial government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which we believed the whole western world to be alike concerned. To these ends I caused to be addressed to the several powers occupying territory and maintaining spheres of influence in China the circular proposals of 1899, inviting from them declarations of their intentions and views as to the desirability of the adoption of measures insuring the benefits of equality of treatment of all foreign trade throughout China.

With gratifying promptitude the responses manifested in this common policy, enabling me to see in the successful termination of these negotiations proof of the friendly spirit which animates the various powers interested in the untrammeled development of commerce and industry in the Chinese empire as a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial world.

In this conclusion, which I had the gratification to announce as a completed engagement to the interested powers on March 20, 1900, I hopefully discerned a potential factor for the abatement of the distrust of foreign purposes which for a year past had appeared to inspire the policy of the imperial government and for the effective exertion by it of power and authority to quell the critical antiforeign movement in the northern provinces most immediately influenced by the Manchoo continent.

Marine Guard Withdrawn.

Seeking to testify confidence in the willingness and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and prevent the evils we suffered and feared, the marine guard, which had been sent to Peking in the autumn of 1899 for the protection of the legation, was withdrawn at the earliest practicable moment, and all pending questions were resumed, as far as we were concerned, to the ordinary resorts of diplomatic intercourse.

The president continues by narrating the growth of the Boxer movement, the taking at Taku and the siege of the legations in Peking and continues:

On July 14 the besieged had their first communication with the tsung-li-yamen, from whom a message came inviting a conference, which was declined, Correspondence, however ensued, and a truce of armistice was agreed upon which stopped the bombardment and lessened the rifle fire for a time. Even then no protection whatever was afforded or any aid given save to send to the legations a small supply of fruit and three sacks of flour.

Indeed the only communication had with the Chinese government related to the occasional delivery or dispatch of a telegram or to the demands of the tsung-li-yamen for the withdrawal of the legations to the coast under escort. Not only are the protestations of the Chinese government that it protected and succored the legations positively contradicted, but irresistible proof accumulates that the attacks upon them were made by imperial troops, regularly uniformed, armed and officered, belonging to the command of Jung Lu, the imperial commander in chief. Decrees encouraging the Boxers, organizing them under prominent imperial officers, provisioning them and even granting them large sums in the name of the empress dowager are known to exist. Members of the tsung-li-yamen who counseled protection of the foreigners were beheaded. Even in the distant provinces men suspected of foreign sympathy were put to death, prominent among these being Chang Yen-hoon, formerly Chinese minister in Washington.

Our Policy.

The president then tells in brief the story of the rescue of the legations and proceeds:

The policy of the United States through all this trying period was clearly announced and scrupulously carried out. A circular note to the powers dated July 3 proclaimed our attitude. Treating the condition in the north as one of virtual anarchy, in which the great provinces of the south and southeast had no share, we regarded the local authorities in the latter quarters as representing the Chinese people with whom we sought to remain in peace and friendship. Our declared aims involved no war against the Chinese nation. We adhered to the legitimate office of rescuing the imperiled legation, obtaining redress for wrongs already suffered, securing wherever possible the safety of American life and property in China and preventing a spread of the disorders or their recurrence.

As was then said, "The policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

Faithful to those professions which, as it proved, reflected the views and purposes of the other co-operating governments, all our efforts have been directed toward ending the anomalous situation in China by negotiations for a settlement at the earliest possible moment. As soon as the sacred duty of relieving our legation and its dependents was accomplished we withdrew from active hostilities, leaving our legation under an adequate guard in Peking as a channel of negotiation and settlement, a course adopted by others of the interested powers. Overtures of the empowered representatives of the Chinese emperor have been considerately entertained.

The president recapitulates the attitude of the administration to the Russian and French notes and concludes that part of his message relating to China as follows:

The government of Russia has put forward a suggestion that in the event of protracted divergence of views in regard to indemnities the matter may be relegated to the court of arbitration at The Hague. I favorably incline to this, believing that high tribunal could not fail to reach a solution no less conducive to the stability and enlarged prosperity of China itself than immediately beneficial to the powers.

The Paris Exposition.

The president then refers to various matters affecting foreign countries rather than our own and continues by speaking of our part in the Paris exhibition. He says:

Despite all these drawbacks the contribution of the United States was not only the largest foreign display, but was among the earliest in place and the most orderly in arrangement. Our exhibits were shown in 101 out of 121 classes and more completely covered the entire classification than those of any other nation. In total number they ranked next after those of France, and the attractive form in which they were presented secured general attention.

A criterion of the extent and success of our participation and of the thoroughness with which our exhibits were organized is seen in the awards granted to American exhibitors by the international jury—namely, grand prizes, 240; gold medals, 597; silver medals, 776; bronze medals, 541, and honorable mentions, 322—2,476 in all, being the greatest total number given to the exhibit of any exhibiting nation, as well as the largest number in each grade. This significant recognition of merit in competition with the chosen exhibits of all other nations and at the hands of juries almost wholly made up of representatives of France and other competing countries is not only most gratifying, but is especially valuable, since it sets us to the front in international questions of supply and demand, while the large proportion of awards in the classes of art and artistic manufactures afforded unexpected proof of the stimulation of national culture by the prosperity that flows from natural productiveness joined to industrial excellence.

Relations With the Powers.

Good will prevails in our relations with the German empire. An amicable adjustment of the long pending question of the admission of our life insurance companies to do business in Prussia has been reached. One of the principal companies has already been readmitted, and the way is opened for the others to share the privilege.

The settlement of the Samoan problem, to which I adverted in my last message, has accomplished good results. Peace and contentment prevail in the islands, especially in Tutuila, where a convenient administration, that has won the confidence and esteem of the kindly disposed natives, has been organized under the direction of the commander of the United States naval station at Pango-Pango.

An imperial meat inspection law has been enacted for Germany. While it may simplify the inspections, it prohibits certain products heretofore admitted. There is still great uncertainty as to whether our well nigh extinguished German trade in meat products can revive under its new burdens. Much will depend upon regulations not yet promulgated, which we confidently hope will be free from the discriminations which attended the enforcement of the old statutes.

Our friendly relations with Great Britain continue. The war in southern Africa introduced important questions. A condition unusual in international wars was present in that while one belligerent had control of the seas the other had no ports, shipping or direct trade, but was only accessible through the territory of a neutral. Vexatious questions arose through Great Britain's action in respect to neutral carriers, not contraband in their own nature, shipped to Portuguese South Africa on the score of probable or suspected ultimate destination to the Boer states.

Such consignments in British ships, by which alone direct trade is kept up between our ports and southern Africa, were seized in application of a municipal law prohibiting British vessels from trading with the enemy without regard to any contraband character of the goods, while cargoes shipped to Delagoa Bay in neutral bottoms were arrested on the ground of alleged destination to enemy's country. Appropriate representations on our part resulted in the British government agreeing to purchase outright all such goods shown to be the actual property of American citizens, thus closing the incident to the satisfaction of the immediately interested parties, although unfortunately without a broad settlement of the question of a neutral's right to send goods not contraband per se to a neutral port adjacent to a belligerent area.

Boundary Questions.

The work of marking certain provisional boundary points for convenience of administration around the head of Lynn canal, in accordance with the temporary arrangement of October, 1899, was completed by a joint survey in July last. The modus vivendi has so far worked without friction, and the Dominion government has provided rules and regulations for securing to our citizens the benefit of the reciprocal stipulation that the citizens or subjects of either power found by that arrangement within the temporary jurisdiction of the other shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges they have hitherto enjoyed; but, however necessary such an expedient may have been to tide over the grave emergencies of the situation, it is at best but an unsatisfactory makeshift, which should not be prolonged to delay the speedy and complete establishment of the frontier line to which we are entitled under the Russian treaty for the cession of Alaska.

In this relation I may refer again to the need of definitely marking the Alaskan boundary where it follows the one hundred and forty-first meridian. A convention to that end has been before the senate for some two years, but no action has been taken. I contemplate negotiating a new convention for a joint determination of the meridian by telegraphic observations. These, it is believed, will give more accurate and satisfactory results than the sidereal methods heretofore independently followed, which, as is shown, proved discrepant at several points on the line, although not varying at any place more than 700 feet.

The assassination of King Humbert called forth sincere expressions of sorrow from this government and people, and occasion was fitly taken to testify to the Italian nation the high regard here felt for the memory of the lamented ruler.

The Isthmian Canal.

The growth of Japan is next referred to. The president says our commercial intercourse with Mexico continues to thrive. The movement for international arbitration is the subject of another paragraph, and the president then turns to the interoceanic canal. He says:

The all important matter of an interoceanic canal has assumed a new phase. Adhering to its refusal to reopen the question of the forfeiture of the contract of the Maritime Canal company, which was terminated for alleged nonexecution in October, 1899, the government of Nicaragua has since supplemented that action by declaring the so styled Eyre-Cragin option void for nonpayment of the stipulated advance. Protests in relation to these acts have been filed in the state department and are under consideration. Deeming itself relieved from existing engagements, the Nicaraguan government shows a disposition to deal freely with the canal question either in the way of negotiations with the United States or by taking measures to promote the waterway.

Overtures for a convention to effect the building of a canal under the auspices of the United States are under consideration. In the meantime the views of the congress upon the general subject, in the light of the report of the commission appointed to examine the comparative merits of the various transisthmian ship canal projects, may be awaited.

I commend to the early attention of the senate the convention with Great Britain to facilitate the construction of such a canal and to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Satisfactory progress has been made toward the conclusion of a general treaty of friendship and intercourse with Spain in replacement of the old treaty, which passed into abeyance by reason of the late war. A new convention of extradition is approaching completion, and I should be much pleased were a commercial arrangement to follow. I feel that we should not suffer to pass any opportunity to reaffirm the cordial ties that existed between us and Spain from the time of our earliest independence and to enhance the mutual benefits of that commercial intercourse which is natural between the two countries.

A bill is now pending to effect the recommendation made in my last annual message that appropriate legislation be had to carry into execution article 7 of the treaty of peace with Spain, by which the United States assumed the payment of certain claims for indemnity of its citizens against Spain. I ask that action be taken to fulfill this obligation.

We await the fulfillment of the promise of the sultan to make reparation for the losses suffered by American citizens in Armenia and elsewhere in the Turkish empire. His majesty's good disposition in this regard has been evinced by the issuance of an irade for rebuilding the American college at Karput.

The failure of action by the senate at its last session upon the commercial conventions then submitted for its consideration and approval, although caused by the great pressure of other legislative business, has caused much disappointment to the agricultural and industrial interests of the country, which hoped to profit by their provisions. The conventional periods for their ratification having expired, it became necessary to sign additional articles extending the time for that purpose. This was requested on our part, and the other governments interested have concurred, with the exception of one convention.

The Pan-American Fair.

The exposition of the resources and products of the western hemisphere to be held at Buffalo next year promises important results not only for the United States, but for the other participating countries. It is gratifying that the Latin-American states have evinced the liveliest interest, and the fact that an international American congress will be held in the city of Mexico while the exposition is in progress encourages the hope of a larger display at Buffalo than might otherwise be practicable. The work of preparing an exhibit of our national resources

CONTINUED ON SEVENTH PAGE.

"BROMO" not the same as "BROMIDE." In Taking Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets the old standard remedy which cures a cold in one day, be sure that it is labeled Bromo and not Bromide. At all druggists. 25c.

AMERICAN APPLES ABROAD.

Outlook in Europe More Favorable Than for Several Weeks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—According to private advices from the various apple markets of Europe, the outlook for American apples is more favorable than has been the case in several weeks. The improved situation is, it is stated, due largely to a better demand incident to the approaching Christmas holidays and the lighter shipments now going forward. The exports last week numbered 9,370 barrels from New York, 17,241 barrels from Boston, 4,281 barrels from Montreal, 6,436 barrels from Portland and 2,358 from Halifax—a total of 39,717 barrels, as compared with 61,832 barrels for the corresponding period last year.

"The markets on the other side," said a leading exporter, "are in much better shape, and it looks now as though the situation will clear and be firmer before the Christmas holidays are here, and so leave the way open for a healthy demand early in the new year. The position here is in fair shape and somewhat more favorable than was the case last season, notwithstanding the heavy supply with which the season opened."

TO REFORM CHICAGO.

Crusade Against Crime by Congregational Churches of the City.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The Record says: The Congregational churches of Chicago are to devote the month of December to a crusade against crime, plans having been made for a systematic and united effort to improve the city's moral tone. Five mass meetings are to be held for the purpose of arousing citizens to the declared necessity for reform.

The first mass meeting will be held Wednesday night at the Union Park Congregational Church, and will be participated in by all the West side churches. The second will be at the South Congregational Church on the South side, while the third will be at the New England Congregational Church on the North side, the fourth at Evanston and the fifth at Oak Park, January 1. All the Congregational churches of the city and suburbs will start a series of revival services. The reform movement springs from the Chicago City Missionary Society. Professor Samuel L. Curtis, president of the society, will preside at the mass meetings.

Baron Hirsch's Estate Must Pay the Succession Tax.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The court of appeal has rendered a decision upholding that of a divisional court in the suit of the attorney general against the Jewish Colonization Association, claiming estate and succession duty upon the death of Baron Hirsch de Gereuth. The crown by this decision gets upwards of £1,200,000.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Durfee have gone to Albany.

—The City Council will hold its monthly meeting tomorrow evening.

—Mr. John Ireys has returned from a business trip to his southern plantation.

—General C. R. Brayton's steam yacht Arline arrived yesterday from Providence.

—The La Forge Cottage is closed for the winter, except for the use of the Pelham Club.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms tomorrow.

—Manager H. J. Lockrow of the Postal Telegraph office has received word of the serious illness of his brother, Mr. J. A. Lockrow.

—Today the bids for renting the old city hall will close. They will be reported to the City Council at its meeting tomorrow night.

—Joseph Amarao yesterday attempted to prevent two of his country-men from fighting and was stabbed by one of them, Gartano Ardolino, for interfering. This morning Ardolino pleaded guilty and was sent to jail for 30 days.

—Monday evening, December 31, there will be a union service at Trinity for all the Protestant Episcopal parishes of the city. Bishop McVickar has promised to preach. The services will close soon after midnight. The chimes will ring in the new century.

—Delknap, who played right guard for Annapolis in the annual game with West Point Saturday at Philadelphia, and who also did the punting for his team, is a son of Commander Delknap, formerly at the Torpedo Station. The Navy won, 11 to 7, though the West Point team was the favorite in the betting before the game, 5 to 4.

—Colonel and Mrs. Herbert F. Eaton and Masters Frank and Herbert Eaton arrived in New York from England on steamship St. Paul Saturday and came direct to Newport, where they are at "Harbourview," guests of Mrs. Francis O. French. Mrs. Eaton's mother. They will remain here until after the marriage of Miss Elsie French to Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt in January.

—Boatswain Hugh Sweeney, who had charge of one of the boats that put out from the Yosemite during the storm off Apia in which she was wrecked, is well known in this city, having been at both the Torpedo and the Training Stations. The account of his heroism on the swamping of the boat was no surprise to those acquainted with him, for they know of what sort of stuff he is made.

—For this week's entertainment for the naval apprentices at the new barracks Friday evening, Singing Master Rankin is preparing a special treat. He has secured Frank Rain, tenor; Grace Bonner Williams, soprano; Kate B. Holmes, reader, and John Greene, violinist. Besides, there will be heard for the first time Mr. J. Hazard Wilson's music for "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," rendered by a chorus of 700 voices, the performance ending with a tableau.

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE

Allow a cough to run until it is beyond the reach of medicine. They often say "it will wear away," but in most cases it will wear them away. Could they be induced to try the wonderful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would instantly see the excellent effects after taking the first dose. Price 25c. and 50c. Trial size free. At all druggists.

H-O

Alone she sits—poor Widow Lee—
Hard-featured, thin and miserly—
And wonders why no boarders stay
Beneath her roof more than a day.

Across the street resides Miss Sears—
A buxom maid of thirty years—
Who has her tables filled each day,
And can't turn a few away.

Just watch these two to market go,
You'll find Miss Sears will buy H-O—
She thinks the best is none too good,
Especially when buying food.

But Widow Lee, with miser bent,
Buys "cheaper" oatmeal—saves a cent.
That's why she can no boarders keep—
You can't buy "best" and get it "cheap."

There are two things
which never go together—
A good article and a cheap price.
H-O (Hornby's Steam Cooked Oatmeal)
is pre-eminently the best oatfood
on the market. It costs
a penny or two more than inferior imitations because it is worth it.

CLOTHING.

How are you fixed for evening dress? Why not send your old claw hammer to the rummage sale and order something up-to-date of

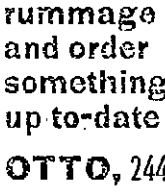
OTTO, 244 Thames Street.

Woolens for Ladies.

Langley & Son,
174 THAMES STREET.

Speaking of Dress,
Would not a Nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?
Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.
J. K. McLENNAN, 196 Thames St

Man is Fortunate



in that the cut of his garments is not subject to as many changes as that of his wife or sweetheart. Nevertheless to avoid monotony there are slight differences from year to year, which the well dressed appreciate. To see the novelties for the fall and winter you have but to call on

NEIL McLENNAN,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
268 Thames St., U. S. Hotel Building.

NOW IS THE TIME TO LOOK AND SEE IF YOUR PATH DOESN'T NEED SOME OF
Peckham Bros.' Blue Stone Path Gravel.
Or crushed stone to fill up the washout places from the winter. Peckham Bros., Middletown, R. I. Newport P. O. address Box 188.

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Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.

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Week days only, 8 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport, week days only, 4 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, 90c.
Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only each way; stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.
H. DUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

For Block Island.
Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,
—FROM—
Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,
Every Wednesday and Saturday,
At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.
Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.
Men's goods WINSOR LINE.
For rates and other information apply to
GEO. L. WOODWARD, Agt. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
or to A. L. SONGAITZ, Agent,
Derrick Wharf, Fall River.
F. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l. Manager, Boston, Mass.
H. L. JERNEGAN, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

FOR
Portieres, Window Shades, Carpets and Rugs
GO TO
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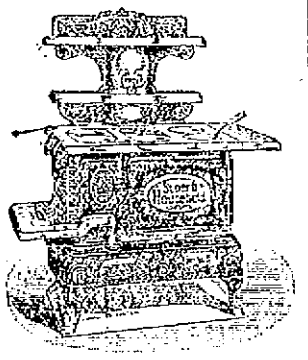
42 CHURCH STREET.
Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, Packers and Shippers.



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For Autumn and Winter,
M. E. TOBIN,
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Hats, Frames, Ornaments and Millinery Novelties.
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Pelham Millinery Parlors
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AUTUMN EXHIBITION
OF ALL THE
Latest Milinery Models.

PATTERN HATS AND NOVELTIES.
$25 in gold to be drawn Dec. 24. A ticket given with every 50c. purchase.
N. L. MASON 18 BROADWAY

A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,
Formerly of Park Square, Boston.
Has opened parlors at 5 Mt. Vernon St.

"Add nothing but water"
—TO—
"HIGGINSON PREPARED MORTAR
And you have a superior wall or ceiling for tinting, painting or papering.
FOR SALE BY
A. & H. G. HAMMETT,
Lumber, Hardware, Brick, Lime, Cement, Drain Pipe, etc., Paints and Varnishes.
Yard and Store, 321 & 347 Thames Street

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.
From Foot of Market Square, Newport.
OCTOBER 1, 1900.
Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail
Will run as follows:
LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:20, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail), 6:00 P. M.
LEAVE NEWPORT—6:45, 9:30, 10:50 A. M., (U. S. Mail); 12:00 M.; 1:30 2:30, 4:00 (U. S. Mail), 5:30, 6:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS.
LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 11:30, 1:00 P. M.
LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:00 P. M.
Subject to change without notice.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 6, 1900.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.
Leave Newport—***6:30, **7:45, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, *7:45, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.
Leave Fall River—***6:50, **6:45, 7:45, 8:15, 9:45, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, *10:45 P. M.
*** To Portsmouth and return.
** Not run Sundays.
* To Portsmouth only.
More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.
Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.
R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.
"THE WICKFORD ROUTE."
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:00	*4:10	*7:05
Providence, arrive,	11:50	3:14	6:05	9:50
Boston, arr.,	1:18	4:30	7:00	11:00
New York, arr.,	4:00	8:58	11:00	11
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*3:00	*10:02	*4:02
Boston,		10:03	1:03	8:03
Providence,		11:14	2:10	4:15
Newport, arr.,	6:33	1:00	4:00	6:00
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.
B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:00 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:30 A. M.; Washington, 10:32 A. M.
For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.
G. E. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room.
BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE,
26 Mill Street.
A home-like and comfortable place for board, permanent or transient.
GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

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Steam and Gasoline Carriages
Repaired and taken care of, also supplies, oils, waste and parts.
I repair typewriters, sewing machines, cash registers, bicycles, engines and boilers.
Knives and scissors sharpened.
Let me know your wants by telephone No. 155-3. I will call and give prompt attention.
GEO. W. SMITH,
MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOBBER.
6 MARLBORO STREET.

A Bicycle Display
That will surely attract the attention of the public is our showing of the 1901 Orient, a high grade, durable wheel at $50 and $55. Call and see it.
We also store, re-nickel and repaint your wheel for the winter months for $10.
A few 1900 Orients at cost price.
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Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

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WANTED—A position by a young lady as bookkeeper or cashier. Address Box 63, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A lady would like to have pupils to teach or would do writing and copying. Address Box 45, Daily News Office.

WANTED—By a woman, washing or any kind of work by the day. Address Box 64, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply to Mrs. Joseph Barrett, Dresser street.

WANTED—Immediately, two girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; colored preferred. Apply at 41 Pelham street.

WANTED—Boy for a drug store; must be at least 15 years of age and a graduate of the grammar schools. Good chance for a bright and willing boy. Apply at 176 Thames street.

WANTED—A girl to cook and assist in general housework. Apply at 252 Broadway, at once.

MANAGER—Old established mercantile house wants honest, capable man to manage branch. Salary $125 month, extra commission. No soliciting required, but must take general direction business and be ambitious. Good references and $500 cash required. Experience as manager not necessary if qualified in other respects. Manager, Drawer 71, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Man in each town in this country to handle my patent Air-tight Wood Weather Strip for doors and windows. Positively makes an air-tight joint. Charles J. Ford, 352 High street, Holyoke, Mass.

WANTED—Hustling young man can make $60 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. Clark & Co., 4th and Locust streets, Phila., Penn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Will person who was seen taking bicycle from in front of 243 Spring street return it and avoid further trouble. Emil Lodner, shoeshop.

LOST—Some days ago, a black neck fur, with tails. Finder will be rewarded if returned to 7 Kilburn court.

LOST—Fox terrier; white, with black marks and short legs. Finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning to 11 Lincoln street.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Furnished rooms (with or without board) in a Swedish family; centrally located, warm, clean and cheap. Address Box X, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Tenement of 6 rooms; 2 on first, 3 on second floor, with closet. Rent $12. Call at 3 Brewer street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with good board, furnace heat, gas and bath; terms from $5. 33 High street (between Church and Mary).

TO LET—Cottage on Whitehall street; possession given about Dec. 1. All modern improvements. Apply to J. A. Barker, 346 Thames street.

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Kay Street House,

15 KAY STREET,

Will remain open during the fall to accommodate guests desiring to remain late in the season.

L. M. LINFIELD Proprietor.

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Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates, $2.50, $3.00 and $4.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

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J. L. BACHELLER.

Langley's Wharf, Newport R. I

SAFETY AND PEACE.

CONTINUED FROM SIXTH PAGE.

sources is making satisfactory progress under the direction of different officials of the federal government, and the various states of the Union have shown a disposition toward the most liberal participation in the enterprise.

The president dwells on the value of the consular reports and then turns to the revenues and expenditures. He says:

It is gratifying to be able to state that the surplus revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were $79,527,060.18. For the six preceding years we had only deficits, the aggregate of which from 1894 to 1899, inclusive, amounted to $283,022,991.14. The receipts for the year from all sources, exclusive of postal revenues, aggregated $567,240,851.89 and expenditures for all purposes, except for the administration of the postal department, aggregated $487,713,791.71. The receipts from customs were $233,164,871.16, an increase over the preceding year of $27,036,389.41. The receipts from internal revenue were $295,327,926.76, an increase of $21,890,765.25 over 1899. The receipts from miscellaneous sources were $38,748,053.07 as against $36,394,976.92 for the previous year.

It is gratifying also to note that during the year a considerable reduction is shown in the expenditures of the government. The war department expenditures for the fiscal year 1900 were $134,774,767.78, a reduction of $95,066,486.69 over those of 1899. In the navy department the expenditures were $55,953,077.72 for the year 1900 as against $63,942,104.25 for the preceding year, a decrease of $7,989,026.53. In the expenditures on account of Indians there was a decrease in 1900 over 1899 of $2,630,604.38, and in the civil and miscellaneous expenses for 1900 there was a reduction of $13,418,065.74.

Because of the excess of revenues over expenditures the secretary of the treasury was enabled to apply bonds and other securities to the sinking fund to the amount of $56,544,556.06. The details of the sinking fund are set forth in the report of the secretary of the treasury, to which I invite attention. The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate $580,000,000 and the expenditures $500,000,000, leaving an excess of revenues over expenditures of $80,000,000. The present condition of the treasury is one of undoubted strength. The available cash balance Nov. 30 was $139,303,794.50. Under the form of statement prior to the financial law of March 14 last there would have been included in the statement of available cash gold coin and bullion held for the redemption of United States notes.

If this form were pursued, the cash balance, including the present gold reserve of $150,000,000, would be $289,303,794.50. Such balance Nov. 30, 1899, was $296,495,301.55. In the general fund, which is wholly separate from the reserve and trust funds, there was on Nov. 30, $70,090,073.15 in gold coin and bullion, to which should be added $22,957,300 in gold certificates subject to issue, against which there are held in the division of redemption gold coin and bullion, making a total holding of free gold amounting to $93,047,373.15.

It will be the duty as I am sure it will be the disposition of the congress to provide whatever further legislation is needed to insure the continued parity under all conditions between our two forms of metallic money, silver and gold.

Financial Act of 1900.

The beneficial effect of the financial act of 1900, so far as it relates to a modification of the national banking act, is already apparent. The provision for the incorporation of national banks with a capital of not less than $25,000 in places not exceeding 3,000 inhabitants has resulted in the extension of banking facilities to many small communities hitherto unable to provide themselves with banking institutions under the national system. There were organized from the enactment of the law up to and including Nov. 30 369 national banks, of which 266 were with capital less than $50,000 and 103 with capital of $50,000 or more.

Our foreign trade shows a remarkable record of commercial and industrial progress. The total of imports and exports for the first time in the history of the country exceeded $2,000,000,000. The exports are greater than they have ever been before, the total for the fiscal year 1900 being $1,394,483,082, an increase over 1899 of $167,459,780, an increase over 1898 of $163,000,752, over 1897 of $343,489,526 and greater than in 1896 by $511,876,144.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being $423,851,759, against $339,592,146 in 1899, an increase of 28 per cent.

Agricultural products were also exported during 1900 in greater volume than in 1899, the total for the year being $835,858,123, against $784,776,142 in 1899.

The imports for the year amounted to $849,941,184, an increase over 1899 of $152,792,695. This increase is largely in materials for manufacture and is in response to the rapid development of manufacturing in the United States.

I recommend that the congress at its present session reduce the internal revenue taxes imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain in the sum of $30,000,000. This reduction should be secured by the remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people.

I specially urge that there be included in whatever reduction is made the legacy tax bequests for public uses of a literary, educational or charitable character.

The Merchant Marine.

American vessels during the past three years have carried about 9 per cent of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest, part of American trade. The remarkable growth of our steel industries, the progress of shipbuilding for the domestic trade and our steadily maintained expenditures for the navy have created an opportunity to place the United States in the first rank of commercial maritime powers.

Besides realizing a proper national aspiration, this will mean the establishment and healthy growth along all our coasts of a distinctive national industry, expanding the field for the profitable employment of labor and capital. It will increase the transportation facilities and reduce freight charges on the vast volume of products brought from the interior to the seaboard for export and will strengthen an arm of the national defense upon which the founders of the government and their successors have relied. In again urging immediate action by the congress on measures to promote American shipping and foreign trade, I direct attention to the recommendations on the subject in previous messages and particularly to the opinion expressed in the message of 1899:

"I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and upbuild our sea carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture, which, with the increase of our navy, mean more work and wages to our countrymen as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world."

In my last annual message to the congress I called attention to the necessity for early action to remedy such evils as might be found to exist in connection with combinations of capital organized into trusts and again invite attention to my discussion of the subject at that time, which concluded with these words:

"It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity, founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations, may be obtained and that means may be found for the congress, within the limitations of its constitutional power, so to supplement an effective code of state legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred.

"The whole question is so important and farreaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the congress, resulting in wise and judicious action."

Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious and which are within federal jurisdiction should be promptly applied by the congress.

The Philippine Question.

In my last annual message I dwelt at some length upon the condition of affairs in the Philippines. While seeking to impress upon you that the grave responsibility of the future government of those islands rests with the congress of the United States, I abstained from recommending at that time a specific and final form of government for the territory actually held by the United States forces and in which as long as insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. I stated my purpose, until the congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, to use the authority vested in me by the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats, placing to that end at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of congress and the people have provided. No contrary expression of the will of the congress having been made, I have steadfastly pursued the purpose so declared, employing the civil arm as well toward the accomplishment of pacification and the institution of local governments within the lines of authority and law.

Progress in the hoped for direction has been favorable. Our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the islands, overcoming the organized forces of insurgents and carrying order and administrative regularity to all quarters. What opposition remains is for the most part scattered, obeying no concerted plan of strategic action, operating only by methods common to the traditions of guerrilla warfare, which, while ineffective to alter the general control now established, are still sufficient to beget insecurity among the populations that have felt the good results of our control and thus delay the conferment upon them of the fuller measures of local self government, of education and of industrial and agricultural development which we stand ready to give to them.

By the spring of this year the effective opposition of the dissatisfied Tagals to the authority of the United States was virtually ended, thus opening the door for the extension of a stable administration over much of the territory of the archipelago.

The president then speaks of the appointment of the Philippine commission and his instructions to that body. He continues:

Coincidently with the entrance of the commission upon its labors I caused to be issued by General MacArthur, the military governor of the Philippines, on June 21, 1900, a proclamation of amnesty in generous terms, of which many of the insurgents took advantage, among them a number of important leaders.

The Commission's Reports.

This commission, composed of eminent citizens representing the diverse geographical and political interests of the country and bringing to their task the ripe fruits of long and intelligent service in educational, administrative and judicial careers, made great progress from the outset. As early as Aug. 21, 1900, it submitted a preliminary report, which will be laid before the congress and from which it appears that already the good effects of returning order are felt; that business, interrupted by hostilities, is improving as peace extends; that a larger area is under sugar cultivation than ever before, that the customs revenues are greater than at any time during the Spanish rule, that economy and efficiency in the military administration have created a surplus fund of $6,000,000 available for needed public improvements, that a stringent civil service law is in preparation, that railroad communications are expanding, opening up rich districts, and that a comprehensive scheme of education is being organized.

Later reports from the commission show yet more encouraging advance toward insuring the benefits of liberty and good government to the Filipinos in the interest of humanity and with the aim of building up an enduring, self supporting and self administering community in those far eastern seas. I would impress upon the congress that whatever legislation may be enacted in respect to the Philippine Islands should be along these generous lines. The fortune of war has thrown upon this nation an unsought trust which should be unselfishly discharged and devolved upon this government a moral as well as material responsibility toward these millions whom we have freed from an oppressive yoke.

I have on another occasion called the Filipinos "the wards of the nation." Our obligation as guardian was not lightly assumed. It must not be otherwise than honestly fulfilled, aiming first of all to benefit those who have come under our fostering care. It is our duty so to treat them that our flag may be no less beloved in the mountains of Luzon and the fertile zones of Mindanao and Negros than it is at home; that there, as here, it shall be the revered symbol of liberty, enlightenment and progress in every avenue of development.

The Filipinos are a race quick to learn and to profit by knowledge. He would be rash who, with the teachings of contemporaneous history in view, would fix a limit to the degree of culture and advancement yet within the reach of these people if our duty toward them be faithfully performed.

Porto Rico and Cuba.

The civil government of Porto Rico provided for by the act of the congress approved April 12, 1900, is in successful operation. The courts have been established. The governor and his associates, working intelligently and harmoniously, are meeting with commendable success.

On the 6th of November a general election was held in the island for members of the legislature, and the body elected has been called to convene on the first Monday of December.

I recommend that legislation be enacted by the congress conferring upon the secretary of the Interior supervision over the public lands in Porto Rico, and that he be directed to ascertain the location and quantity of lands the title to which remained in the crown of Spain at the date of cession of Porto Rico to the United States, and that appropriations necessary for surveys be made, and that the methods of the disposition of such lands be prescribed by law.

On the 25th of July, 1900, I directed that a call be issued for an election in Cuba for members of a constitutional convention to frame a constitution as a basis for a stable and independent government in the island. The election was held on the 15th of September, and the convention assembled on the 5th of November, 1900, and is now in session.

When the convention concludes its labors, I will transmit to the congress the constitution as framed by the convention for its consideration and for such action as it may deem advisable.

I renew the recommendation made in my special message of Feb. 10, 1899, as to the necessity for cable communication between the United States and Hawaii, with extension to Manila.

The Army.

The present strength of the army is 100,000 men—65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers. Under the act of March 2, 1899, on the 30th of June next the present volunteer force will be discharged, and the regular army will be reduced to 2,447 officers and 29,025 enlisted men.

We have in Cuba between 5,000 and 6,000 troops. For the present our troops in that island cannot be withdrawn or materially diminished and certainly not until the conclusion of the labors of the constitutional convention now in session and a government provided by the new constitution shall have been established and its stability assured.

In Porto Rico we have reduced the garrisons to 1,636, which includes 870 native troops. There is no room for further reduction here.

We will be required to keep a considerable force in the Philippine Islands for some time to come. From the best information obtainable we will need there for the immediate future from 45,000 to 60,000 men. I am sure the number may be reduced as the insurgents shall come to acknowledge the authority of the United States, of which there are assuring indications.

It must be apparent that we will require an army of about 60,000 and that during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the president should have authority to increase the force to the present number of 100,000. Included in this number authority should be given to raise native troops in the Philippines up to 15,000, which the Taft commission believes will be more effective in detecting and suppressing guerrillas, assassins and ladrones than our own soldiers.

I favor the recommendation of the secretary of war for the detail of officers from the line of the army when vacancies occur in the adjutant general's department, inspector general's department, quartermaster's department, subsistence department, pay department, ordnance department and signal corps.

The president speaks of the rapid growth of the postal service and approves the recommendations of the secretary of the navy for new vessels and for more officers and men. The pension roll shows a net increase of 2,010 names. Action is recommended in the way of increasing the number of schools in Alaska. Progress is noted in the educational, agricultural and railroad development of the Hawaiian Islands. The president in connection with labor says:

In my annual message of Dec. 5, 1898, I called attention to the necessity for some amendment of the alien contract law. There still remain important features of the rightful application of the eight hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration, and I again commend these subjects to the careful attention of the congress.

Civil Service.

The civil service commission is greatly embarrassed in its work for want of an adequate permanent force for clerical and other assistance.

Its needs are fully set forth in its report. I invite attention to the report and especially urge upon the congress that this important bureau of the public service, which passes upon the qualifications and character of so large a number of the officers and employees of the government, should be supported by all needed appropriations to secure promptness and efficiency.

In our great prosperity we must guard against the danger it invites of extravagance in government expenditures and appropriations, and the chosen representatives of the people will, I doubt not, furnish an example in their legislation of that wise economy which in a season of plenty husbands for the future. In this era of great business activity and opportunity caution is not untimely. It will not abate, but strengthen, confidence; it will not retard, but promote, legitimate industrial and commercial expansion.

Our growing power brings with it temptations and perils requiring constant vigilance to avoid. It must not be used to invite conflicts nor for oppression, but for the more effective maintenance of those principles of equality and justice upon which our institutions and happiness depend. Let us keep always in mind that the foundation of our government is liberty; its superstructure, peace.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 3.

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This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! simply add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

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Industrial Trust Co.,

Newport Branch, 303 Thames Street.

Report of Condition of Industrial Trust Company as made under call of the State Auditor Nov. 20, 1900. (condensed)

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,		$6,671,359 88
Real Estate Mortgages,		535,216 75
Bonds and Stocks,		4,459,951 50
Industrial Trust Co., Building and Land,		748,111 16
Industrial Trust Co. Building and Land, Pawtucket,		42,313 68
Other Real Estate,		10,131 20
U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps,		5,461 48
Call Loans to Banks, Individuals and Corporations,	$1,669,236 29	
Due from Banks, Bankers and U. S. Treasurer,	2,033,134 47	
Cash in Vaults,	605,869 51	4,308,240 27
Total,		$16,771,785 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$1,200,000 00
Surplus,	400,000 00
Profit on hand, less Expenses and Interest on Deposits,	271,142 36
Reserved Interest,	17,101 74
Deposits,	14,883,542 79
Total,	$16,771,785 92

Accounts of Individuals, Corporations and Trustees respectfully solicited.
Depositors on Participation Account with the Industrial Trust Company receive all the advantages of savings banks, and in addition thereto the security afforded by the large Capital and Surplus of the Industrial Trust Company as stated above.

Aquidneck National Bank.

Lewis L. Simmons, Pres. Chas. T. Hopkins, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

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Samuel McAdam, Peter King,
William P. Clarke, George E. Vernon,
Chas. T. Hopkins.

Every Facility will be Afforded Depositors Consistent with Conservative Banking.

For SAFETY and SECURITY deposit your funds in a National Bank where TWICE A YEAR the condition of affairs is THOROUGHLY EXAMINED by two different persons, directed so to do by the COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, and FIVE REPORTS EACH YEAR, UNDER OATH, are published in a local paper.

EACH STOCKHOLDER IS LIABLE FOR TWICE THE AMOUNT OF HIS STOCK FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DEPOSITORS, and the Bank is prohibited from making excessive loans.

Safe Deposit Boxes and Storage Room for Valuables to rent in our Safe Deposit Vault.

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All the new style goods. Thoroughly made In the best manner.

GEO. NASON, 28 MILL STREET.
Telephone 345-4.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, Wall Street.—The stock market opened irregular, with American Steel & Wire at 43¼. Amalgamated Copper 90, Atchison preferred 83¾, Burlington 136⅝, Baltimore & Ohio 80, Brooklyn Transit 72¼, Continental Tobacco 35½, Federal Steel 49⅛, Louisville 83⅞, Missouri Pacific 60⅝, New York Central 142⅝, Northern Pacific 70⅝, People's Gas 100, Rock Island 116½, Reading first preferred 63½, St. Paul 127½, Sugar 130½, Southern preferred 67½, Southern Pacific 42¼, Tennessee Coal & Iron 71½, Tobacco 107, Union Pacific 72½ and Union Pacific preferred 82.

10—The trading in stocks showed considerable animation at the opening, the majority showing moderate declines. Baltimore & Ohio fell away sharply 1½, on the attempt to enjoin the payment of the dividend on the common. There were important exceptions on the side of gains. Pacific Mail shot up 6½ on the strength of the reported intention of the Senate to give precedence to a ship subsidy measure. Sugar rallied a sharp fraction from Saturday's acute depression and a number of prominent railroad stocks showed fractional gains.

11.—Pronounced strength developed in special stocks, causing a more improved tone throughout. With but few exceptions, prices advanced over Saturday's final figures. Recoveries averaged a point in Brooklyn Transit, People's Gas, the high-priced trunk lines led by Pennsylvania, Reading first preferred, Southern preferred, St. Paul and Missouri Pacific. Profit-taking lowered Pacific Mail 2½, but Third Avenue, Metropolitan Street Railway, C. C. C. & St. Louis preferred and Pullman rose 1 to 2. Shorts in Sugar became alarmed and bought heavily, advancing it 4⅝ to 134¼. The stock then fell back a point, but the list held pretty firmly.

Noon—Money on call, steady at 4 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4 @ 5½ per cent; sterling exchange, irregular at $4.85 @ ¼ for demand and $4.8[illegible] commercial bills, $4.80¾ @ 1¼; silver certificates 64 @ 5; bar silver, 64⅛, Mexican dollars 50; government bonds weak. Stocks were reactionary and dull after 11 o'clock. A vigorous selling movement in the Steel group depressed Tennessee Coal 2½, and Steel & Wire 2. Offerings of other stocks became larger and the earlier gains in some of the railroads were wiped out. Linseed Oil preferred moved up 2 and Pullman extended its rise to 4. A rally of 1½ in St. Paul and nearly a point in Sugar before noon caused a firmer tone in the market. Bonds rose on large transactions.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

	Noon
Atchison	39½
Atchison preferred	81
Canada Southern	38½
Chi. B. & Q.	137
C. C. C. & St. Louis	67
Delaware & Hudson	116
Delaware & Lackawanna	182
Erie	1[illegible]
Illinois Central	127
Lake Shore	210
Louisville & Nashville	81
Manhattan	109
Metropolitan Traction	171
Missouri Pacific	69
Mo., K. & T.	13
N. J. Central	150
N. Y. Central	14[illegible]
No. Pacific	70
No. Pacific Pfd.	8[illegible]
Northwestern	1[illegible]
Ontario & W.	2[illegible]
Oregon Navigation	42
Reading	1[illegible]
Rock Island	11[illegible]
St. Paul	12[illegible]
St. Paul Pfd.	17[illegible]
So. Pacific	42
Texas & Pacific	1[illegible]
Union Pacific	72
Union Pacific Pfd.	82
Wabash	8[illegible]
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10[illegible]
Adams Express	12[illegible]
Wells, Fargo Express	120
American Spirits	[illegible]
American Tobacco	10[illegible]
Continental Tobacco	36
Continental Tobacco preferred	92½
General Electric	167½
Lead	10[illegible]
Pacific Mail	47⅜
Pullman Palace Car	20[illegible]
Sugar Refining	12[illegible]
Tennessee Coal & Iron	7[illegible]
Leather	15½
U. S. Rubber	29½
Western Union	83

	Closing
Am. Car F. Com.	20[illegible]
Am. Hoop Company	27½
Am. Sugar Com.	13[illegible]
Am. S. & W. Com.	41⅝
Am. S. & W. Pfd.	8[illegible]
Am. Tob. Com.	10[illegible]
Am. Smltg. Com.	51[illegible]
Am. Tin Plate	9[illegible]
Am. Ice Com.	42
Atchison Com.	39[illegible]
Atchison Pfd.	83[illegible]
Balto. & O. Com.	79[illegible]
Balto. & O. Pfd.	80[illegible]
Bklyn Rapid Tr.	7[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio	3[illegible]
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	13[illegible]
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	11[illegible]
Col. Fuel & I.	5[illegible]
Con. Tob. Com.	3[illegible]
Del. & Hudson	115
Fed. Steel Com.	49
Fed. Steel Pfd.	7[illegible]
Glucose Sugar	5[illegible]
Int. Paper Pfd.	[illegible]
Louis. & Nashville	8[illegible]
Manhattan Com.	10[illegible]
Met. Traction	170
Missouri Pac.	6[illegible]
Mo., K. & T. Pfd.	3[illegible]
Nat. Steel Com.	36
Nat. Tube Pfd.	10[illegible]
N. Y. Central	14[illegible]
N. J. Central	170
Norf. & Westn. Pfd.	8[illegible]
North Am.	1[illegible]
Nor. Pac. Com.	7[illegible]
Nor. Pac. Pfd.	8[illegible]
Ont. & Westn.	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	4[illegible]
Penna. R. R.	1[illegible]
Peo. Gas. (Chgo).	100
Pressed Steel	5[illegible]
Reading Com.	1[illegible]
Reading 1st. Pfd.	[illegible]
Rep. I. & S. Com.	1[illegible]
Southern Pac.	42[illegible]
South'n Ry. Com.	1[illegible]
South'n Ry. Pfd.	[illegible]
St. L. & S. W. Pfd.	[illegible]
Tenn. Coal & I.	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Union Pac. Com.	[illegible]
Union Pac. Pfd.	8[illegible]
U. S. Lea. Com.	[illegible]
U. S. Rubber Com.	[illegible]
W. & L. E. Com.	1[illegible]
W. & L. E. 2d. Pfd.	[illegible]
West. Union	8[illegible]

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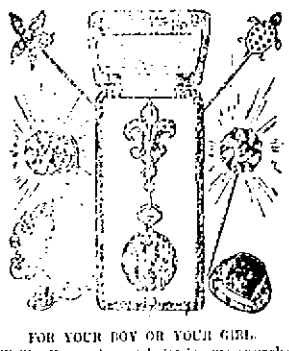

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[illegible]

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California Figs, in Syrup, per tin,	35c.
German Pineapple, in glass, per jar,	40c
Brandy Peaches, per jar,	75c.
Preserved Limes, per jar,	50c.
Fresh Strawberries in glass, per jar,	25c
Bardinelle & Gardin Pear, Red Cherries, per jar,	24c.
Bardinelle & Gardin Apricot Marmalade, per jar,	24c.
Domestic Peach Jam, per jar,	17c.
Domestic Quince Jam, per jar,	17c.

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THE YELLOW TEAMS.

NEWPORT TO LOSE ONE.

Her Representation in the General Assembly Likely to be Reduced.

Changes in the Membership of the House Under the New Census.

(Providence Journal.)

The constitution of this state provides for the changing of the ratio of representation of members of the house of representatives "after any new census taken by the authority of the United States or of this state." The terms are not obligatory, as the text reads that the General Assembly "may" thus reapportion the representation, and not that it shall. It has not been customary to change the ratio after every census, and there has been no change made in the ratio since the taking of the state census of 1885, the present one being based upon the census of 1890. Had a re-apportionment been made five years ago Newport would have lost a member and Pawtucket would have gained one. The annexation of the suburban portion of Johnston to Providence saved our "City by the Sea" from the hands of the spoiler for the time being. Johnston being reduced from 11,000 inhabitants to less than 4,000 by the process, of course had to give up one of its two members and the gift went to Pawtucket.

Newport was thus saved from immediate loss of representation, but the state is increasing in population with every census while Newport gains but little. At the present time that city has exactly the same membership that it had under the first apportionment after the adoption of the constitution. Warwick also has the same representation that it then had. Many of the towns now have less members than they were allotted under the first ratio. Cumberland and Scituate each had three members in 1843, while North Kingstown, South Kingstown, Glocester, Coventry, Bristol, Tiverton and Warren, none of which now have more than one member, then had two each.

The population of 11 small towns, and the District of Narragansett, which is reckoned in the legislative apportionment as a part of South Kingstown, has not yet been announced, but it is found, by deducting the aggregate population of the cities and towns of 2,000 and over from the total population of the state—128,556—that these 12 small municipalities have altogether but 14,721 inhabitants.

Twelve of the 72 members of the house are apportioned to the 175,547 people in Providence, each of the 12 representing 14,628 people. The ratio for the other 60 members to the remaining 253,093 people is 4,217. But 20 towns out of the 37 municipalities have less than this number of inhabitants. They are West Greenwich, Jamestown, Exeter, Charlestown, Little Compton, Foster, Barrington, Middletown, New Shoreham, Richmond, Glocester, Portsmouth, Smithfield, North Smithfield, Hopkinton, East Greenwich, Tiverton, North Providence, Scituate and North Kingstown. These 20 towns and the District of Narragansett have an aggregate population of 41,389. Assuming that the population of the latter is 1,250, the same as in 1895, the population of the 20 towns is found to be, approximately, 40,139. This number, and the 175,547 of Providence, must be subtracted from the state's total population to find the number to which the remaining 40 representatives must be apportioned. This number is 212,870. Dividing this by 40, the second ratio is found to be 5,322. Johnston, Warren and Coventry, with a total population of 14,692, each have less than this ratio. Deducting this 14,692 from the last previous aggregate, a remainder of 198,178 is obtained, which divided by 37—the remaining unapportioned members—gives a third and final ratio of 5,356.

The appended table shows the apportionment of members in the remaining 13 municipalities:

	Pop. 1900.	Rep.	Remainder.
South Kingstown,	6,[illegible]	1	876
Burrillville,	6,317	1	961
Bristol,	9,[illegible]	1	1,515
Westerly,	7,[illegible]	1*	2,155
Cumberland,	5,[illegible]	1*	3,599
Lincoln,	9,[illegible]	1*	3,581
East Providence,	12,[illegible]	2	1,426
Cranston,	21,[illegible]	4*	2,621
Central Falls,	18,[illegible]	3	2,059
Warwick,	21,816	3*	5,216
Newport,	20,[illegible]	4	610
Woonsocket,	38,[illegible]	6	1,421
Pawtucket,	39,231	7	1,739
		22	

Those which gain a member by a large fraction are indicated by a star. It will be seen that when the apportionment is made under the present census Newport will lose and Cranston gain a member. This can only be averted by the annexation of more suburban territory to Providence, but as Newport has but a small fraction over the requisite number of inhabitants for four members it would require a larger carrying process than that which befell Johnston to enable her to save her fifth member. If, for instance, Providence should receive 11,000 from Cranston and 8,000 from East Providence, and the entire town of North Providence, Newport would be able to retain her five members, while the three members lost by the annexation process would be allotted to Pawtucket, Woonsocket and Central Falls, each of which would gain a member.

ELKS' MEMORIAL.

Annual Services of Newport Lodge Conducted in Usual Form.

The usual memorial services prescribed by the Grand Lodge of the order, for the first Sunday in December, were held yesterday afternoon in Newton hall by Newport Lodge, No. 104, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The weather was fine, and in consequence there was a gathering which completely filled the hall long before the service began, so that many even who could be called early comers were unable to secure standing room. There was also a larger number than usual of members of the lodge in attendance. The customary decorations of palms and plants about the various officers' chairs added to the general good effect.

The usual ritual was performed by the officers, the Harry K. Howard orchestra furnished instrumental music, and a quartet consisting of Miss Carley, Mrs. Irons, Mr. Irons and Mr. Smith sang several selections. The general address was by Rev. Charles H. Porter, Jr., of the Channing Memorial Church and was appropriate—not too long and very well delivered. The eulogy was by Mr. J. Stacy Brown, who two years ago also delivered the eulogy and has since become a member of the lodge. This also was not too long, suited to the occasion, and was delivered in a way that was especially pleasing to the audience. Taken together, without any attempt at comparison with any other particular memorial service, it seemed that these two addresses were more impressive than any two previous ones. The speakers treated their subject from different points of view and made an excellent impression on all who heard them. Despite the crowded condition of the hall, all were sorry when the speakers ceased.

As usual, the service was brought to a close by the singing of the Doxology by all present who cared to join.

While no member of the lodge has died during the year, the list of dead members of years past was read by the secretary.

The crowded state of Newton hall at the past few memorial services suggests the idea of having the next service in some larger place, where more can be accommodated. The attendance seems to be growing from year to year, as its character and merit are more generally appreciated, and for the past few years Newton hall has been too small to accommodate all who wished to attend.

PLEASANT IN SPITE OF BAD WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

Friday the weather bureau ordered storm signals displayed in this vicinity and promised "disturbances with indications of further development" along the coast from Newport to Eastport. The storm signal went up on the custom house here, but it was only occasionally that a puff or zephyr sent the flags far enough from the pole to show whether it was a north or southeast signal. Everybody knows what sort of a day yesterday was. The amateur fishermen who had been waiting for a good day, Sunday included, for fishing, but who were frightened by the weather predictions, were seen with mournful faces. All others looked pleased and cheerful, in accord with the delightful weather, and pedestrians could be seen all over the city, enjoying a walk and the pleasant weather. Today seems, if possible, even more pleasant than yesterday.

WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, JR.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.)

William Butler Duncan, Jr., who is to manage the next defender of the America's cup, was a cadet in the Naval Academy, where he was noted for his skill as a seaman. On the old sloop-of-war Vandalia he was signal officer, and was especially complimented for his work in a letter from Captain Wallace, commanding. When he resigned from the navy he was for a time interested in the Gorringe shipbuilding enterprise, and thereby acquired practical knowledge of the art of putting a ship together. He was also master and pilot of one of the steamers used by the company.

On retiring from that enterprise he became an active yacht sailor, and every old yachtsman remembers when his flag flew from the little cutter Yolande. Then he bought the 65-footer Huron, and made her famous in many fine races. He was one of the amateurs of the crew of the Vigilant, Defender and Columbia, in addition to managing the Defender in Columbia's trials against her. When the first Deer Island crew was engaged for the defender Mr. Duncan constructed the watch and station billand supervised the entire organization of that crew which did such excellent work.

For several years he was commander of the First battalion of the New York naval militia, and was senior watch officer of the Yankee, a 10-gun, 6,000-ton ship, in the war with Spain. In his hands the new sloop should be sailed for all there may be in her.

NEWPORT CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The second meeting of the young men's club of St. Mary's parish was held last evening. Rules and regulations were adopted and the following officers elected:

President—Thomas W. Lyons.
Vice President—J. J. Martin.
Recording Secretary—M. A. Sullivan.
Financial Secretary—T. J. Williams.
Treasurer—L. A. Martin.
Collector—L. P. Sullivan.
Librarian—C. A. Wahlgren.
Sergeant-at-arms—M. Butler, Jr.

It was voted to name the organization the Newport Catholic Association. A committee was appointed to secure permanent quarters and if possible to report next Sunday night.

CONDEMNATION OF LAND AT JAMESTOWN.

Certain remonstrants against the condemnation of land at Jamestown by the United States appeared in the United States court before Judge Brown Saturday and made their claims known. There are many persons who claim to have an easement, or a right of way to the bathing beach, near which the land desired by the government is located. These persons desire the court to pass upon their rights.

The land which has been condemned is the plat which was at one time the property of the Ocean Highland Company. The United States wishes it for fortification purposes. The government has settled a number of the claims of the property owners whose land was included in the section condemned, but there are still a number of claims to be determined.

The decree of condemnation was entered September 3, 1898, and since that time claims have been presented and passed upon from time to time, the number of claimants approximating 50. There was no decision in the matters presented Saturday, Judge Brown taking the papers. District Attorney Wilson represented the government, the case being entitled the "United States against certain lands in the town of Jamestown, R. I."

LIFE SAVING ON THE GREAT LAKES.

[W. D. Halbert, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.]

On the night of October 31, 1883, schooner Sophia Minch came down across Lake Erie, bringing a cargo of iron ore from Marquette. It was blowing a gale, and just as she arrived off Cleveland her rudder was disabled by a heavy sea. Both anchors were let go, and she came to outside the breakwater and hoisted a signal for assistance. A couple of tugs started out to bring her in, and thinking that there would probably be trouble Keeper Goodwin went with them, taking all but one of his surfmen. Reaching the schooner, the life savers managed to board her, at much risk and with great difficulty, leaving only Surfman Distel on one of the tugs to assist in handling the ropes. The towlines were made fast and the anchors tripped, but they had hardly started for the harbor-entrance when the jerking of the vessel in the rough and dangerous sea broke both hawsers, and before the anchors could take hold again she had drifted so far toward land that the tugs could not reach her. She was leaking, and the seas were breaking over her with such violence that the men could do little at the pumps for fear of being washed overboard; and, worst of all, in a little while she began to drag. It was a rocky shore toward which she was drifting, but fortunately the lake-bottom beneath her was of sand and the water no deeper than the full height of her hull. The captain consulted the keeper, and they decided to scuttle her where she lay. Auger-holes were bored in the deck, the water poured in, and she settled till she lay just awash, while the men took to the rigging and waited for help.

Meanwhile the tugs had gone back to the harbor, and Surfman Distel and the one man who had been left in the station were bustling around in the endeavor to pick up a volunteer crew to assist them in rescuing their comrades. It was not an easy task at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, but they finally got hold of the lighthouse-keeper, the customs inspector and three others. The life-savers and the men whom they had risked their lives to help were clinging wearily to the rigging when a shot from the Lyle gun went whizzing by, squarely over the vessel, and a light rope dropped just abaft the foremast. The hawser and whip-block were quickly hauled out and made fast, and in a few minutes more the breeches buoy came sliding through the darkness. The keeper went ashore first to oversee the operations on the beach, and the others followed one by one until only Surfman Hatch was left on the foremast, and another surfman and a sailor in the mizzen-rigging. Between them the sea was breaking over the midships portion of the vessel with great violence, and the main-boom and gaff were swinging back and forth across the deck and threatening to knock the life out of any one who should come in their way.

Surfman Distel then volunteered to go out and consult Hatch as to the best means of saving the two men aft. They talked it over, and Hatch determined to try to make his way to the mizzen-mast, and, if possible, bring them back with him. He reached the stern without mishap, but at such great risk that it seemed foolhardy to attempt to return. Distel waited a little while, and then, as no one appeared, he went ashore to report to the keeper. The situation was worse than before, for now there were three men aft instead of two. It was decided that the only way of rescuing them was to throw another line to the mizzen-rigging. But now a new difficulty presented itself. They had not enough ropes and tackle. The problem was solved by Distel's making another trip to the wreck and casting the whip-block loose from the foremast, to which it had been made fast. He did the block were hauled back to the beach together, another shot was fired with unerring accuracy from the Lyle gun, and the three men were safely brought ashore. Hatch last of all. The vessel went to pieces and was a total loss.

AMERICAN COAL FOR ENGLAND.

[George L. Lockett, in the Forum.]

In first-class steam coal, however, we admit, as has been shown, that America certainly possesses a chance of competing at such periods as its quotations for coal and freight may rule low simultaneously with the English market ruling high; but the juxtaposition of prices would need to incline a shilling or two more toward the situation on both sides of the Atlantic than the figures given above. Even then, with the difference of price removed, we should not say that the chief difficulty had been overcome. The conservative nature of English steam users would very probably militate severely against American fuel finding a spontaneous and abundant market in London at all events.

If, therefore, this conservative disinclination to adopt a new fuel should prove to be an obstacle to steam users, who, being business men, who surely recognize any advantageous feature of the American coal question, the difficulties in the way of introducing American coal to English householders, who are not likely to consider the subject from a business point of view, would be infinitely greater still. We feel disposed, therefore, to dismiss the idea of American household coal invading the English market as being purely visionary. Moreover, the present style of English grates and kitchen ranges has been designed for English coal, and no other kind of coal can be used in them. Coal of the anthracite class is chiefly used for home purposes in America, and this requires a special style of stove very different from the open grates so generally fitted in English homes. Thus, the substitution of American coal for English would involve extensive structural alterations which house owners could scarcely be expected to contemplate with equanimity. * * *

Summed up, the writer's conclusions are that there is little hope of American coal obtaining a footing in England, and that it can only secure a temporary tenure of some of the Continental markets. In these conclusions the writer has not allowed his connections with English coal markets and English sources of supply to give bias to his views, which are founded on careful analyses of figures and due consideration of reports from ship owners and others who have had opportunities of practically testing the respective merits of the coals of the two countries. The writer, indeed, feels almost inclined to express some sentiments of regret that his verdict is not more favorable to the land of the Stars and Stripes than it is, but he refrains from doing so because—there is no sentiment in business.

A MARVELOUS ERA.

Leading One Hundred Events of the Nineteenth Century.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Christian Herald.]

An eventful century truly has been this nineteenth century of the Christian era, now within a month of its close. From whatsoever standpoint it is regarded, its history is marvelous. In the knowledge we have gained during its progress of our own globe it stands unparalleled. There has been wonderful progress also in science, in education, and in the adaptation of natural forces to human purposes. Political and territorial changes, too, have made this a very different world from that of 1800. It is not possible in small space to even mention the events which make the century memorable, but it may be interesting to recall 100, which, if not the most important, are those that have had the greatest influence in shaping and developing the condition of the nations.

Wars and Revolutions.

Battle of Austerlitz, Napoleon defeats Austrians and Russians, 1805.

Battle of Trafalgar, Nelson sinks French fleet, 1805.

Moscow burned by the Russians to entrap Napoleon, 1812.

Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon vanquished, 1815.

Battle of Navarino, securing Greek independence, 1827.

Crimean war, Great Britain, France and Sardinia against Russia, 1853-55.

India mutiny, in which native soldiers massacre English men, women and children, 1857.

Franco-Austrian War, 1859, followed by Garibaldi's campaign unifying Italy, 1860.

The great civil war in America, 1861-65. Surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

Austro-Prussian War. Decisive battle, Sadowa, July 3, 1866.

Franco-Prussian War. Decisive battle, Sedan, September 1, 1870; followed by federation of German states in German empire.

Russo-Turkish War. Battle of Plevna, December 10, 1877.

Bombardment of Alexandria by the British, 1882, followed by the occupation of Egypt.

War between Chinese and Japanese, 1894.

America-Spanish War. Manila, May 1, 1898; Santiago, July 3, 1898.

War by Great Britain against South African republics, 1899-1900.

France becomes an empire, 1804; a republic, 1848; an empire again, 1852; third republic, 1870.

General outbreak of revolutions throughout Europe, 1848.

Rome, seized from the pope, becomes capital of United Italy, 1870.

Exploration.

In the Arctic—Expedition of Sir John Franklin, 1845; De Long, 1879; Greely, 1881; Peary, 1892; Nansen, 1894; Duke of the Abruzzi (farthest north), 1900.

In the Antarctic—Biscoe, 1831; Balleny, 1838; D'Urville, 1840; Ross, 1841; Wilkes, 1842; Borchgrevink, 1898.

In Africa—Livingstone, 1840-73; Stanley, 1875-87; Speke and Grant, 1863.

In America—John C. Fremont's journey westward to the Pacific, 1842-46.

Invention.

First steamboat, the Clermont, made a voyage from New York to Albany, 1807; the first steamboat to cross the Atlantic, the Savannah, 1819.

First railroad, Stockton & Darlington, England, 1825; Baltimore & Ohio, 14 miles long, 1830.

Lighting the streets by gas, first experiment in London, 1807.

Electric light produced by Edison's application of sub-division, 1878.

The McCormick reaper invented, 1834.

Howe's sewing machine, 1846.

The electric telegraph, Samuel F. B. Morse, 1837. First line in the United States, 1844.

The telephone first exhibited, 1876.

The phonograph 1877-88.

Cable laid across the Atlantic, 1857; perfected 1866.

Electric railroad at Edison's home at Menlo Park, 1880.

Photography—First experiments by Daguerre 1820; first successful portraits by Morse, 1839.

The spectroscope first used, 1862; perfected 1859.

Roentgen rays found to penetrate solids, 1896.

Social and Humanitarian.

Slavery abolished in the British dominions, 1833.

Alexander II, Emperor of Russia, emancipates 23,000,000 serfs, 1861.

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, 1862.

First international exposition in Hyde Park, London, 1851.

First settlement of an international quarrel by arbitration instead of war (Alabama claims of the United States against England), 1871.

International peace congress summoned by Russia, meets at the Hague, 1899.

Organization of the Red Cross Society at Geneva, 1864.

Organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1873.

First College Settlement established, 1886.

The Christian Herald adopts 5,000 children orphaned by the India famine, 1900.

Religious.

Organization of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 1810. First missionaries sent out, 1811.

Organization of the first Sunday School Union in London, 1803; American, 1824.

British and Foreign Bible Society founded, 1804.

American Bible Society organized, 1816.

First Young Men's Christian Association established by George Williams in London, 1844.

The Inquisition abolished by the Spanish Cortes, 1820.

Beginning of the Salvation Army, 1865.

Doctrine of papal infallibility formally endorsed by the Ecumenical Council, 1870.

Bible Revision—New Testament issued, 1881; Old Testament, 1885.

Organization of the first Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, 1881.

Organization of the Order of King's Daughters, 1886.

Disasters.

Earthquakes—Caracas, 1812; India (2,000 persons killed), 1819; Canton, China (6,000 perished), 1830; Calabria (1,000 persons buried), 1835; San Domingo (5,000 killed), 1842; southern Italy (14,000 lives lost), 1852; Calabria (10,000 killed), 1857; Quito (5,000 deaths), 1859; Mendoza, South America (7,000 deaths), 1861; Manila (1,000 deaths), 1863; Mitylene (1,000 deaths), 1867; Arequipa and district (25,000 deaths), 1868; San Jose, Columbia (14,000 deaths), 1875; Scio (4,000 deaths), 1881; Cassamicciola (1,000 deaths), 1883; Charleston, S. C. (property worth $5,000,000 destroyed and 41 lives lost), 1886; in the Riviera (2,000 deaths), 1887; Japan (4,000 dead, 5,000 wounded), 1891.

Famines—Ireland, 1816; Russia (America contributed through The Christian Herald a cargo of corn, sent on board the Leo) 1891; in India 1837, 1869, 1865, 1868, 1876, 1897, 1899. In the last two-named years, there were large American contributions in money and grain through The Christian Herald. In 1897 these contributions amounted to $109,000, including corn on board the City of Everett; in 1899 and 1900 $500,000, including corn on board the Quito.

The great fire in Chicago, 1871.

The Conemaugh flood, destroying Johnstown, Penn., 1889.

Tidal wave at Galveston, Texas, 1900.

Tidal wave in Japan sweeps away 50,000 houses and kills 2,419 persons, 1889.

Literature.

Goethe publishes Faust, 1808.

Victor Hugo writes Les Miserables, 1862.

Thomas Carlyle's History of the French Revolution published, 1837.

Ralph Waldo Emerson's Essays, 1841-71.

John Ruskin's Modern Painters published, 1843-60.

Whittier's Poems, 1830-75.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1851-52.

Darwin's Origin of Species, 1859.

Statesmanship.

President Monroe propounds the doctrine that bears his name, 1823.

Sir Robert Peel, premier of Great Britain, 1834.

John Sherman, United States Secretary of Treasury, resumes specie payments, 1879.

Abraham Lincoln elected President United States, 1860.

W. E. Gladstone becomes premier of Great Britain, 1868.

Bismarck made president of the cabinet, Prussia, 1862.

Count Cavour, liberator of Italy, appointed premier, 1852.

Louis Kossuth, dictator of Hungary, 1849.

Miscellaneous.

Gold discovered in California, 1848; in Australia, 1851; in the Transvaal, 1887; in the Klondike, 1897.

Diamond mines worked in the Transvaal, 1870.

Opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel, 1871.

Last spike of the Union Pacific railroad driven, 1869.

Trans-Siberian railroad operated, 1899.

Opening of the Suez canal, 1869.

Alaska ceded by Russia to the United States, 1867.

First session of the Parliament of United Canada, 1867.

The Australias under one government, 1900.

Maximilian executed in Mexico, 1867.

Expulsion of the emperor from Brazil, 1889.

Assassinations—Lincoln, 1865; Garfield, 1881; Emperor Alexander II, 1881; Carnot, President of France, 1894; Shah of Persia, 1896; King Humbert of Italy, 1900.

Expulsion of Jews from Russia, 1882-91.

Massacre of Christians in Armenia, 1895.

Massacre of missionaries and converts in China, 1900.

Army draft riots in New York, 1863.

Chloroform first used, 1847.

Vaccination legalized, 1803.

Pasteur discovers remedy for hydrophobia by inoculation, 1884.

The Rosetta Stone furnishes key to hieroglyphs, 1841.

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